

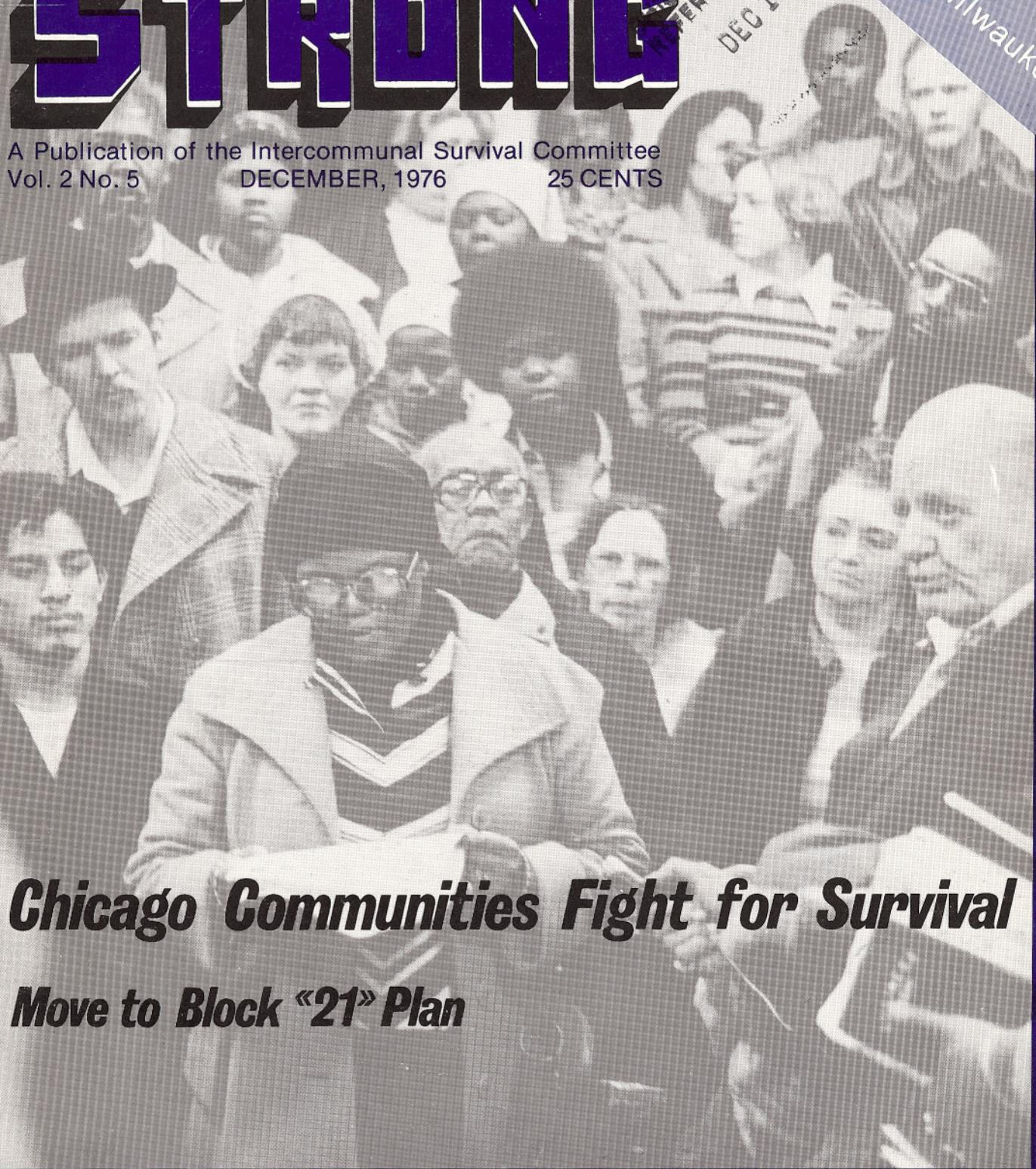
KEEP STRONG

A Publication of the Intercommunal Survival Committee
Vol. 2 No. 5

DECEMBER, 1976

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Community
• Chicago MUNICIPAL
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Victory In Milwaukee



Chicago Communities Fight for Survival

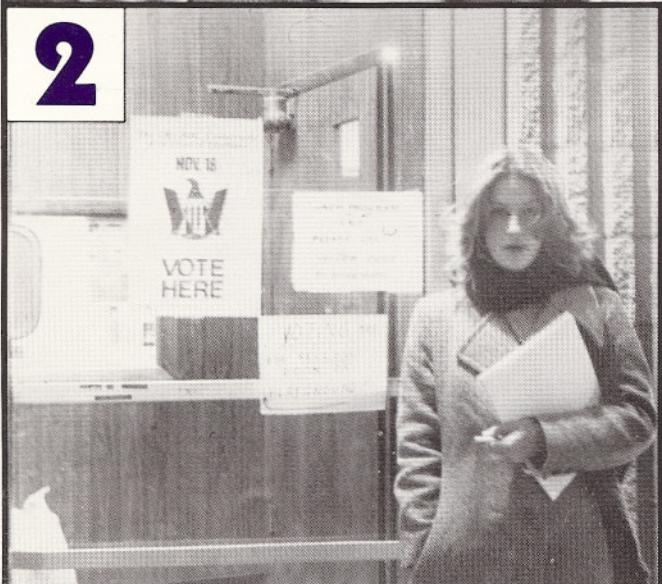
Move to Block "21" Plan

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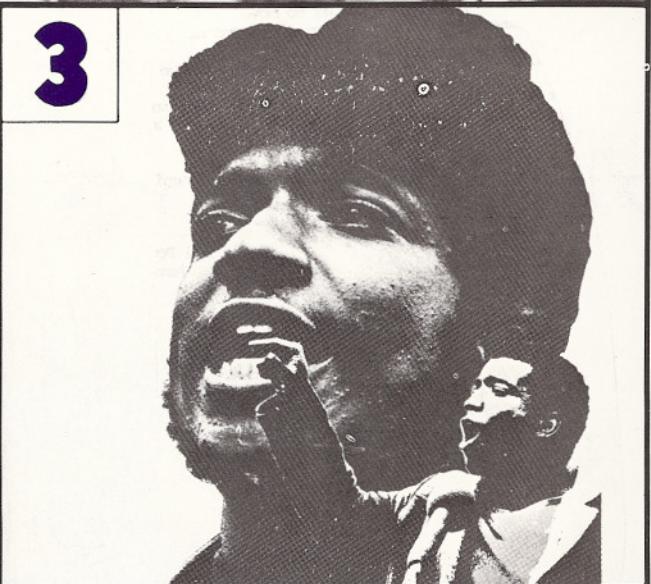
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In This Issue

1. The Coalition to Stop the Chicago 21 Plan took off this month with a highly successful city-wide tribunal and a confrontation at the city council chambers. See pages 18 and 21.
2. Progressive forces in Milwaukee's oppressed communities won overwhelming victories in recent poverty program board elections. See page 28.
3. As FBI informant William O'Neal took the stand in Chicago in the Fred Hampton-Mark Clark murder trial, the Black Panther Party filed an historic \$100 million lawsuit against the FBI, CIA, IRS and other government agencies in Washington, D.C. See pages 32 and 34.
4. Pressure mounts to "Free the Five" Puerto Rican Nationalist Prisoners. See page 37.
5. A policy of "planned shrinkage" is making New York City's neighborhoods too dangerous to live in. See page 26.

Their Problem is Us !

Who are they? Why are they doing these things? How much do they know?"

"We know much more than we did before, Mr. Daley, Mr. Maier and Mr. Whatever-your-names are. And we are learning fast."

In Chicago, the broadest, most inclusive neighborhood coalition in many years surprised the rubber stamp city council by making formal objection to the city's application for federal funds for redevelopment projects. The nearly airtight objection, soon to be brought into federal court, reveals that the city has failed to meet federal guidelines for community participation in its plans for future economic and neighborhood development, a plan which the community coalition branded as a collection of projects to move poor and oppressed people from the city.

While the politicians and businessmen were scratching their heads last month, community movements took to the offensive. In Milwaukee, a community coalition on that city's southside successfully challenged control of the government poverty programs. People's candidates stated and revealed proof that these programs have been used only to buy off potential community leadership and have produced almost no concrete services to the people. Meanwhile developers here carried on the rape of the poor and oppressed communities. The community coalition won an overwhelming two-to-one victory.

Behind these community offensives is a new understanding in the neighborhoods and factories of the masterplans which are guiding big city power structures. These masterplans, called "comprehensive plans," map out the step-by-step elimination of Black, Latino and poor and working Whites from the city. According to now public policies, the poor, the Black, the Mexicano, the Puerto Rican, the old must go, to be replaced by middle and upper-income populations.

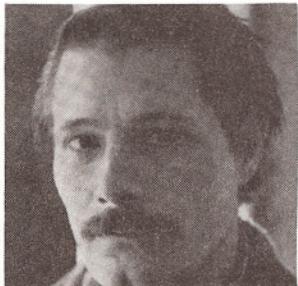
It is claimed that only by "urban replacement" — replacing us with those who have money — can the cities be saved economically. But the fact remains that the injustices of unemployment, poverty, unavailable health care and criminally poor education would now follow us wherever we go. These are our problems. But THEIR problem is US. Moving us from the



cities by burning and tearing down housing, cutting back services and letting neighborhoods become jungles will help to solve their problems, but it will make our problems worse. Our problems will only be solved by implementing a people's plan for a human reorganization of the cities. □

ON THE STREET

"DO YOU THINK THAT CITIZENS SHOULD HAVE MORE SAY IN PLANNING THE FUTURE OF CHICAGO'S NEIGHBORHOODS?"



Bill Lunday
N. Racine

"I'd say so. We never do have many rights. You know rich people get all the say."



Lee Leshowers
N. Winthrop

"Yes, I do because I am a citizen. I live in the U.S. I think I should have a lot to say about what goes on in the cities, states, the whole United States."



Esther Gales
N. Sheridan

"There's two or three landlords I know who burned their buildings down. I live in the area where they aren't too good. I believe we should have more say so in things like that."



Sheila Marshall
W. Division

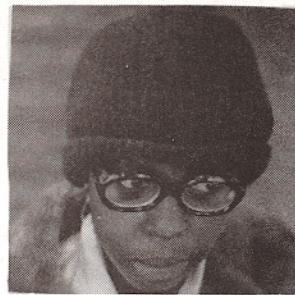
"Well, I think so. I feel that I should be able to say what I feel and have more say in it. You know what I'm saying?"



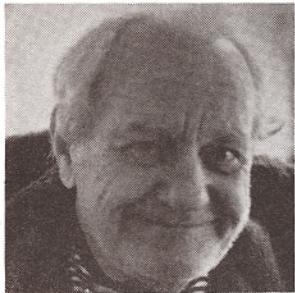
Juanita Brackin
N. Magnolia

"I sure do, like this Uptown. Now they are making everything new here; the college, everything. People with large families, they are just pushing them out. They don't have any place to go. We should all have a voice in what goes on here. They shouldn't push the poor people, with large families and no place to go, out. That's the way I feel about it."

Ruth Jackson
N. Winthrop



"Yes, because we all have to live here in the city. We are all doing things just to make it, so I think we all have to make it."



Cecil Dehenn
N. Kenmore

"I think we should have the right to direct the neighborhoods we live in the way we want them. We should be able to tell the people that don't want to cope with us to move out into another neighborhood. We got that situation on Kenmore St. Some people don't care one way or another what happens on the street. But other people like myself do care."

Wilma Weston
N. Broadway



"Yes, because I just don't like the way it's running, do you?"



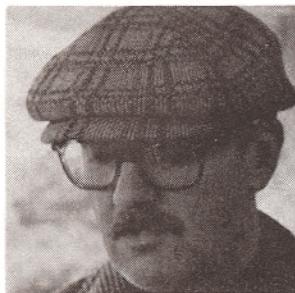
Edward Turner
S. Carpenter

"I guess people should have more say so in government, communities. It really is my individual freedom. As for planning of neighborhoods, I definitely feel I should have a voice because if I don't have a voice it would be related to if I didn't have anything to do with it. So I figure I should be a part of it."

Miriam Mainin
N. Malden



"I think the people, the citizens, should have a right to make plans as much as everybody else."



David Montgomery
W. 96th St.

"I'd say so. Right now I can legally go to any hearings but there is a way for them to get around that too. Get on the aldermen who are against public hearings, and get rid of them in the next election."

WELFARE RIGHTS

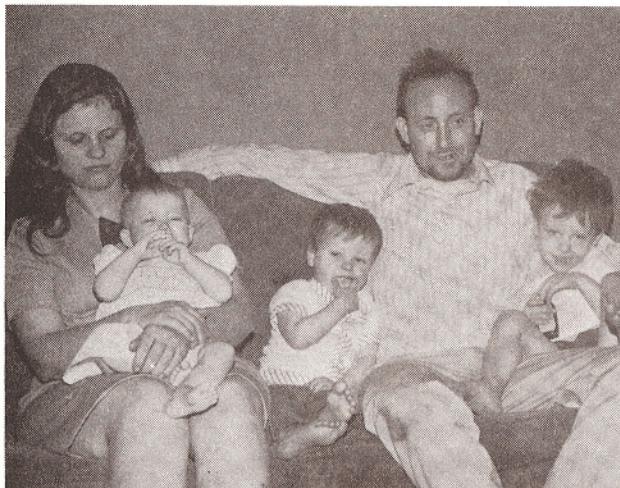
No Aid: Just A Free Ticket To Ride

Mingo County, West Virginia is a long way from Chicago, but the Mingo County Department of Public Aid doesn't think it is long enough. Everett Workman moved back there to his home last spring from Chicago. He brought with him a note from his doctor saying he is disabled and unable to work.

When he arrived in Mingo County, Mr. Workman went to the welfare office. They told him he'd have to prove his disability, rejected his doctor's letter, and also told him he would have to get on the WIN program.

Mr. Workman went to a private clinic in Williamson, West Virginia. He asked them to help him get his medical records from Chicago and a letter from the Illinois Department of Public Aid confirming that he had been receiving welfare in Chicago. Without this information the welfare department in Mingo County refused to even consider Mr. Workman's application for disability payments. They said he would just have to wait.

After waiting three or four months without getting a response from public aid in Illinois, Mr. Workman, his wife and three children decided to return to Chicago because they could no longer



Mr. Workman and his family: "They were starving me out of the county."

survive. "They were starving me out of the county, so we had to go."

He went to the Department of Public Aid in Williamson and asked them for bus tickets. They asked him why he wanted bus tickets to Chicago. He told them his family was starving, and since he wasn't getting any assistance from them, he'd have to leave. The next day they gave him four bus tickets to Chicago. "They gave us bus tickets to get out of there, but sure wouldn't give us no help." □

TENANTS' RIGHTS

The Housing Struggle In Uptown Continues

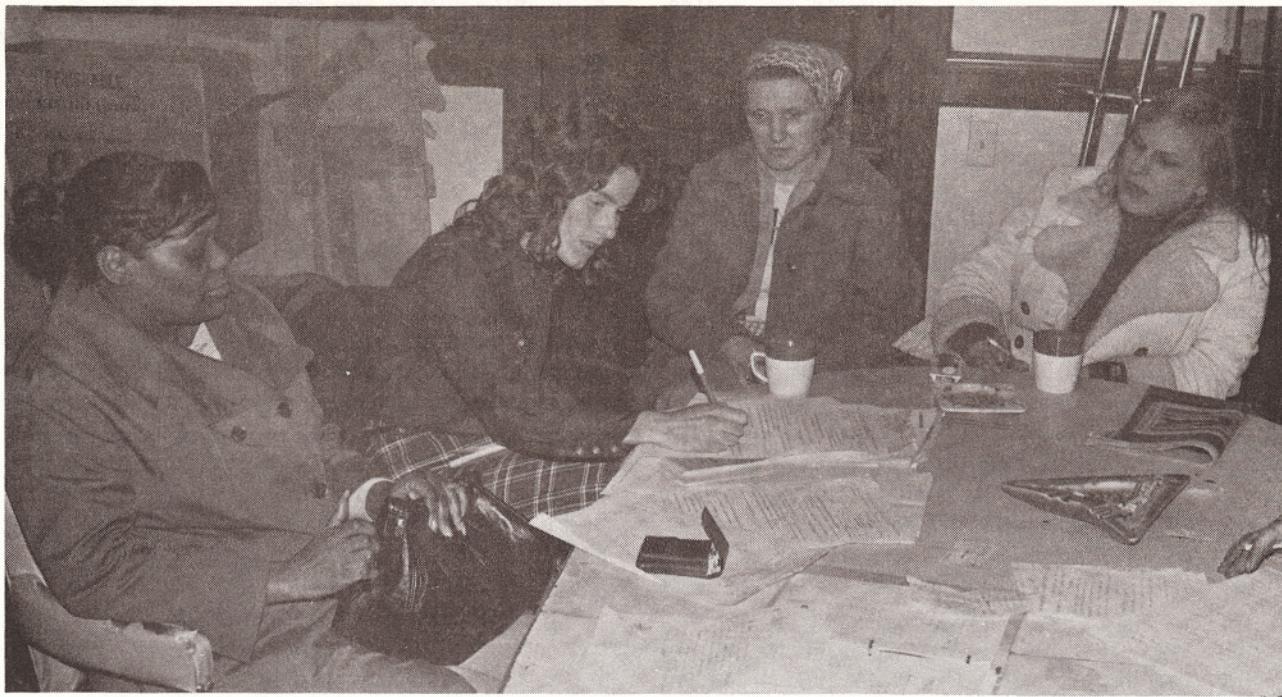
Below KEEP STRONG continues to update and report on housing struggles currently being waged by the Uptown Tenants Survival Union.

4448 N. Magnolia

The landlord's response to the mice and roaches, leaky pipes, cracked ceilings, faulty electrical wiring and other building violations has been one of "benign neglect." His reaction to the tenants' attempts to cooperate in solving the building's problems has been five day notices and summonses for evictions. No repairs have been made.

In the face of almost constant harassment and intimidation, the tenants have vowed to stay in this building and fight to improve it, ensuring that it remains a home for low-income families. They have prepared a defense for the evictions on the grounds that; (1) the evictions are retaliatory (brought by the landlord because of their complaints to the building department about the condition of the building and because of their activity with the Uptown Tenants Survival Union and; (2) the landlord has neglected to carry out his part of the landlord-tenant agreement in not providing adequate living conditions. The tenants have demanded that these eviction cases be heard before a jury.

In the court case on November 29, the landlord



Tenants from 4448 N. Magnolia meet to work out their legal strategy.

claimed that he needed to vacate the entire building in order to make all the necessary repairs and rehabilitate the building. This the tenants claimed was an obvious ploy, since he has recently rented two apartments to new tenants indicating that he actually has no desire to clear the building but is merely trying to evict the present tenants. The tenants on the other hand are asking that the court appoint them as receivers of the building so that they can manage it themselves and make the necessary repairs without anyone having to move. They claim that this is especially necessary because of the landlord's obvious neglect, best demonstrated by the outstanding utility bills, all near the cutoff stage. These include a \$600 water bill and a \$300 electric bill.

4501 N. Malden

In a very bitter and sometimes vicious struggle in this 108 unit building, Frank Moore and Pat McDonald have won a very important battle around the question of lockouts. The building is owned by Zellmer and Albert Fromm. On November 3, 63 year old Frank Moore returned home to find that he had been locked out of his apartment for no apparent reason. When he inquired with the management he was told to get out of the building. On November 9, Pat McDonald was arrested on a bogus criminal damage to property charge brought against her by the landlord. While she was in jail the landlord removed all of her possessions from her apartment and changed the locks on the doors.

On November 15 Pat McDonald and Frank Moore brought the Fromms to court, where the judge ruled that the lockouts were illegal. He ordered that the Fromms immediately restore to these tenants their apartments and return all of the possessions they had illegally taken. This order was seemingly complied with that night although some of Ms. McDonald's property had been lost or destroyed. *(continued on next page)*



Gatha Bautista, tenant at 4501 N. Malden

Once this was completed, however, the contradiction continued. The Fromms, apparently taking the court order personally, immediately embarked on a campaign to harass and intimidate Ms. McDonald and all of the other tenants who had given her support during the crisis. The response of the tenants to all of this has been to pull closer together. All of these tenants have since been given eviction notices and are going to be demanding jury trials to defend themselves against being thrown out of their apartments.

In addition to this Ms. McDonald and Mr. Moore have filed a damage suit against the Fromms for their loss of property and the physical and mental suffering they have had to endure during this whole period. This case will be heard in the early part of December.

4751 N. Beacon

On November 22 in the late afternoon the gas which provides heat for the building was turned off. By the following morning the water had also been turned off. Jasons Myers, a tenant in the building, contacted the UTSU, and through a subsequent investigation it was learned that \$794.55 was owed by the landlord for gas and \$322.74 for water. Because the landlord had failed to pay his bills the utilities were cut off.

On November 24, the UTSU and the tenants appeared in court. The landlord, Paul Wasylin, was conspicuously absent, even though he had



Jason Myers, a tenant at 4751 N. Beacon, contacted the UTSU after the gas for the building was turned off.

been informed of the court date. Also in court were representatives from the gas company and the water department. The judge ordered that the gas and water be immediately turned back on and stated that the court would guarantee payment of the bill.

This latest episode is just one in a series of illegal actions taken by this landlord. The tenants stated that in the recent past he has resorted to illegal lockouts, shutting off of tenants' electricity, stealing property from tenants' apartments, bringing the police over at all hours of the night claiming that the people who had rented apartments in the building were trespassing, and other kinds of harassment. During this whole period no maintenance work has been done in the building except that which the tenants have done themselves.

On December 1, the tenants went to court to ask to be appointed receivers of the building. The judge refused the request but did appoint a third party receiver. The tenants view this as a victory and have vowed to work with the receiver to improve their living conditions.

4451-57 N. Malden

In a surprising turn of events, in a building which many believed was near demolition, the original owner, Mr. Robert Noble, has regained control of the building and has begun making repairs; all of the broken windows have been replaced, electrical repairs have been made, the garbage in the rear of the building has been cleared away and some of the vacant apartments are being made ready for occupancy. Observers attribute this sudden turn of events to both a united tenants' struggle and to a cooperative and interested landlord. At this time an Articles of Agreement is being negotiated between the tenants and the landlord which would spell out the responsibilities for the building of both the tenants and the landlord.

4447-57 N. Magnolia

This building in the month of November suffered a setback when a previously cooperative landlord suddenly turned a deaf ear to the requests of the tenants. He has refused to implement an agreed upon extermination plan to rid the building of roaches and has not dealt with such tenant requests as locks on the outside hall doors, lights in the hallways, etc. A meeting between the landlord and the tenants to try to iron out these difficulties has been planned for the near future.□

Chicago Tenants Successfully Control Their Buildings

The attack by private developers and urban renewal on the Uptown community has been a recurrent theme in *KEEP STRONG*. Uptown, however, is just one of many neighborhoods throughout Chicago's inner city where this process has been going on.



With federal funds KOCO entirely renovated this building at 4626-4612 S. Lake Park. Now they assist Travis Realty in its management.

The community of Kenwood-Oakland on Chicago's southside, a predominantly Black community, has been, like Uptown, the scene of massive destruction of housing, extremely high unemployment, poor education with some of the lowest reading scores in the city, etc., etc.

Over the last ten years the Kenwood-Oakland Community Organization (KOCO) has concentrated its efforts among the tenants of its community to stop this destruction and begin a trend that would save the poorly maintained but structurally sound buildings that characterize this southside neighborhood. Recognizing that problems in the oppressed community are many-faceted, KOCO has also established a welfare committee to deal with the state's overbearing bureaucracy, an education program to investigate and challenge the poor education that children have been receiving and a

comprehensive neighborhood health center located at 501 E. 43rd St., for people of all incomes.

Currently KOCO shares receivership with the tenants of three buildings, manages three others and assists Travis Realty in the management of a seventh building which, with federal funds, they have entirely renovated. In addition, they have nine slum landlords in court and have been asked to assist 30 other property owners in the maintenance of their buildings.

As KOCO director Bob Lucas describes it, they found that the only way to save the buildings in the neighborhood was for the tenants to gain control and ensure that all income (rent) on the

buildings went back into the buildings to pay the bills and for maintenance and repairs. Therefore, all buildings that are either in receivership or managed by KOCO in reality are structured to include tenants in the entire process of determining how this income will be spent for the improvement of the building.

By October, 1977, KOCO expects to be managing or having in receivership at least 20 buildings. Besides the fact that tenants need a place to live in a city where housing is destroyed more quickly than it is built and that it makes good sense to maintain structurally sound buildings, Lucas explains KOCO's reasons for its intense tenants' work: "Large families, those on welfare, unemployed and underemployed live in this community. Because of that there is a stigma — they simply aren't wanted in a lot of places — and so they fight to stay here." □

ON THE JOB

Sadlowski Campaign – Hope For Union Democracy?

Ed Sadlowski, currently director of U.S. Steelworkers District 31, is waging a serious, tough campaign against Lloyd McBride for president of the U.S. Steelworkers (See *KEEP STRONG*; Oct., 1976). The outcome of the February 8 election will be watched carefully not only by the 1.4 million member union, but by workers in other major industries who see in Sadlowski's platform/program the possibility of making union bureaucracies "more responsive to the needs and desires and wants of the people on the shop floor."

One of the key issues in the campaign is the question of the role historically played by Blacks, Latinos, other non-whites and women in union decision-making. During a recent T.V. debate with his opponent, Lloyd McBride, on CBS' *Common Ground*, Sadlowski challenged McBride's statement that the union had given full

opportunities for minority participation. Sadlowski maintained that the Steelworkers Union under the leadership of the current president, I.W. Abel, has been very "unresponsive as an employer." He pointed out that as of 1975, of 933 field and staff technicians, only 6 were women, 70 Black and 27 Latino. Of 396 clerical staff 47 are Black and 8 are Latino. Sadlowski says that as part of his program to increase minority participation he recommends the establishment of a Women's Affairs Department which would address itself to the particular needs of women workers in the steel industry.

While both McBride and Sadlowski have chosen Black running mates, rank and file Black steelworkers are sympathetic to the possibilities of change offered by the Sadlowski reform program, offering workers more benefits and participation in decision-making. This includes ratification by union members of all contracts, and a six hour day without a wage cut. Another key issue is the controversial ENA (Experimental Negotiating Agreement), a contract negotiated behind closed doors and firmly opposed by Sadlowski and the rank and file workers. The ENA committed the union not to strike on basic steel issues until at least 1980. While McBride points to increased profit and productivity for the union under ENA, Sadlowski points out that there are 50,000 less persons working in the basic steel industry which includes metal mining and metal container manufacturing since ENA was established.



Ed Sadlowski and Lloyd McBride on CBS' "Common Ground," hosted by Warner Saunders.

Many Black steelworkers who are involved in rank and file union organizing maintain that Black workers have been sold out by the union. In 1974, as the result of a discrimination suit, the union accepted a federal order which promised that nine of the largest steel companies would pay millions of dollars to non-white workers for past discrimination. In reality, workers only received about \$20 for each year of past discrimination, and in addition, they gave up their right to ever sue again for past discriminatory hiring and promotion practices.

In South Chicago, a growing Black rank and file group called STRUTS (Stop the Rampage of Unfair Treatment at South Works) has been publishing a newsletter that has pointed out continued racial abuse at U.S. Steel's South Works plant. While they see the outcome of the February election as critical, STRUTS has reflected the sentiments of a cross section of rank and file workers in their belief that there will continue to be a need for movements within the union to monitor a new administration and ensure that there are real changes. □

EDUCATION

A Long Vacation For Chicago School Children?

Rumors of a lock-out by the Board of Education have recently come to the attention of *KEEP STRONG*. Reliable sources inside the school system say that the Board is planning an extended Christmas vacation. Schools may close December 17 instead of December 23 as the current school calendar projects, and may remain closed through the second or third week of January. Although this rumor has been denied by the school board in a press release, office workers at both the superintendent's office and local schools have been hesitant to deny the possibility of such a change because the rumor is so widespread. They say, however, that officially the calendar has not been changed.

While the teachers union informed teachers that they have nothing to worry about, some have pointed out that the union said the same thing last year when the schools closed down



Cutbacks in operating expenses by the Board of Education have primarily affected student instruction.

early in June. Citing an alleged agreement between the operating engineers union and the school board that has resulted in engineers receiving an extra day off every week or two, teachers say they expect that the same plan could be in the works for them. They feel that a prolonged Christmas vacation could be a first step towards implementing such a policy. The net result of this policy for engineers has been a cut back of about 40 days this year.

There has been some speculation that the school board is searching ways to cut down operating expenses. This tactic has been criticized by many because the result has been cut backs that primarily affect student instruction. Critics point out that a great deal of money is being spent by the school board in the areas of real estate and construction. The reason given by the school board for these expenses has been to relieve the severe overcrowding that exists especially in schools in Black and Latino neighborhoods. Critics maintain that much of the overcrowding could be relieved by transferring some children in severely overcrowded schools to nearby undercrowded schools. Then attempts could be made by the school board to get these excess funds transferred to areas such as student instruction where it is most badly needed. Some schools, they point out, do not even have text books for all their students.

Noting that an extended Christmas vacation could cause hardship for many families with working parents and that such a break could seriously interrupt the education process for the children attending Chicago schools, some teachers are anonymously offering to open schools where the community wants them to if the extended vacation becomes a reality. □

Police Aid Illegal Evictions

Illegal evictions according to Chicago law are not criminal violations of tenants' rights, but a civil matter to be dealt with through housing court. Because of this designation, tenants who call the police when their landlord has locked them out of their apartment without a court order, turned off their utilities (which is illegal) or blatantly moved their furniture out on the street, are usually told, "Sorry, we can't help you; that is a civil matter. Take it to court."

This is a serious enough problem for a tenant when the landlord takes the action on his own. It is becoming more and more common, however, for the police to give their standard response to the tenant while participating with the landlord in illegal evictions.

On Tuesday, November 9, police from the 23rd district came to the apartment of Pat McDonald at 4501 N. Malden at the request of her landlord Mr. Fromm and arrested her for criminal damage to property. The landlord claimed that she had damaged the door to her apartment, a bogus charge. Five minutes after the police took her to the station Fromm had all of her property removed from her apartment. He then changed the lock on her front door.



Pat McDonald was arrested for criminal damage to property at the request of her landlord who removed all the furniture from her apartment five minutes later.



In the building at 4751 N. Beacon the landlord had tried to illegally evict Jason Myers. This did not work because after he had been locked out Jason simply broke back into his apartment. After this the landlord tried various means of intimidation to try to force Jason to move. These included threatening him with a gun, shutting off the utilities, stealing his property, etc. All of these methods were unsuccessful. On November 10, two police officers came to Mr. Myers' apartment at about 10:30 p.m. and said they had a warrant for his arrest for criminal trespassing. When his wife stated that he was not at home, the landlord tried to convince the police to arrest her. They did not but returned at midnight to try again. Jason still was not home, so they attempted to arrest both Mrs. Myers and her friend who was visiting at the time. Only after a sergeant was called to the scene was this arrest prevented. On November 12 at about 1 p.m. Jason was again stopped by the police and threatened with arrest. It was only after Jason demanded verification of the warrant they claimed they had that the arrest was prevented. Finally, when Jason was at court to deal with the whole question of the landlord's neglect of the building, the landlord showed up in court with the police and threatened to arrest him right there for criminal trespassing. Jason was forced to post bond for this charge.

As a community spokesman stated recently, "The recent actions of the police in assisting landlords in illegal evictions are nothing short of criminal. What they are doing is allowing landlords to file completely fabricated charges against tenants in order to get them out of the building long enough to illegally evict them. This is nothing but a conspiracy between landlords and police to violate the rights of tenants and thereby break the law." □

Rochford: Police Spying Will Continue

A federal court order, issued by Judge Alfred Kirkland on November 10, forbids the police to infiltrate the legal team for or gather information about the current Alliance To End Repression lawsuit, filed in 1974 by the Alliance and 32 other individuals and organizations. The civil suit charges the police department's "red squad" with illegally spying on community groups and persons because of their political beliefs, particularly those who were critical of Mayor Daley and the police department. The court also forbids the city to use any information already gathered through spying about the lawsuit when the case eventually comes to trial.

The judge has already ruled that the city may not introduce as evidence in the trial any information contained in documents which the police admit they lost or destroyed. Last month it was announced that the red squad destroyed files on 105,000 persons and 1,600 organizations (see *KEEP STRONG*; Nov., 1976). In a related event, the Alliance has called upon U.S. Attorney Sam Skinner and State's Attorney Bernard Carey to investigate possible criminal obstruction of justice by the police and city officials for destroying these records. The missing documents showed how the red squad disseminated personal information to civilian agencies when people were seeking jobs.

The intelligence files show that surveillance was aimed at groups most successful in organizing and educating the people around issues such as police brutality, prison reform and discrimination in the city's hiring practices, especially the police department. One of the main reasons stated by the police for spying on the Alliance To End Repression was that the group was "actively involved" in efforts to bring Edward Hanrahan to trial for his role in the 1969 murder of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark. The Alliance also actively worked to defeat him in his bid for re-election as state's attorney in 1972.

KEEP STRONG has recently learned through the red squad reports that heavy surveillance was conducted against the Intercommunal Survival Committee at the time of the Uptown People's Survival Conference to End Police Brutality and Establish Community Control. This successful event, held in October, 1972 at the



Included in the red squad's extensive files on the ISC were reports on the successful Uptown People's Survival Conference to End Police Brutality and Establish Community Control in October, 1972.

Aragon Ballroom in Uptown, was attended by more than 3,000 people from the Lincoln Park and Uptown communities and featured speakers from the Black Panther Party and the distribution of 3,000 bags of free groceries. In addition to extensive files on the ISC, the red squad maintained a massive personal file on ISC coordinator Slim Coleman which dates back to 1967. Intelligence reports were kept on many other ISC members as well.

Superintendent of Police Rochford's proclamation at the city's recent budget hearings that he will soon "personally detail guidelines for police intelligence" and the budget recommendation of \$3 million for intelligence activities plus \$11 million for "maintaining the public order" is evidence that the Chicago police will continue surveillance activities. The targets of police spying will be mainly Black, oppressed and progressive people who organize persistently in their communities, educating the people of their right to defend their survival and to determine the destiny of their communities in the ongoing struggle for social justice in this country. □

Secret Grand Jury In Chicago Blasted

"Grand juries are still being used as an intelligence arm of government and people are still being jailed — without due process protection — when they resist; the only change is that the current subjects for such investigations are now the American Indian Movement and the Puerto Rican Independence Movement."

The Lawless State — The Crimes of the U.S. Intelligence Agencies

Over 200 people attended a spirited rally December 1 outside the Federal Building in downtown Chicago, chanting the slogans "Stop the Grand Jury," "FBI Out of Our Communities" and "Free Puerto Rico." Participants voiced their strong opposition to the FBI's intensified campaign of harassment and intimidation of the Puerto Rican community.

As seven activists favoring Puerto Rican independence were being subpoenaed last month to appear before a secret grand jury, it was revealed that the grand jury was formed last February when it was called by the FBI allegedly

to investigate bombings in Chicago credited to the FALN. The Puerto Rican Socialist Party and other progressive people and organizations have charged that the real intent of the grand jury is different. "They want to get to the heart of the movement — to harass, intimidate and stop people involved in the independence movement, not the bombings."

One man received his subpoena at gunpoint outside his home as he left to go to work. In another incident a man involved in the growing independence movement was visited at work by the FBI and interrogated. Several days later he was fired.

Following the rally on December 1 the supportive demonstrators adjourned to the 25th floor of the Federal Building to attend a hearing on the legality of the subpoenas served. Attorney Michael Deutsch submitted a motion demanding the subpoenas be quashed (withdrawn) as they were served illegally and violated the rights of those they were intended for. The judge granted the government a continuance until December 8.

If the subpoenas are upheld by the court those subpoenaed will be called before the secret grand jury. If they refuse to answer the questions asked them, they face contempt charges and jail until the grand jury adjourns. If they answer questions, they participate in a "fishing expedition" that could have serious consequences for them and the movement for independence. □



Over 200 rally participants crowded into the corridor of the Federal Building as they went to Judge Parson's court on the 25th floor to attend a hearing to quash grand jury subpoenas issued to activists favoring Puerto Rican Independence.

Mothers In Prison — At The Mercy Of DCFS

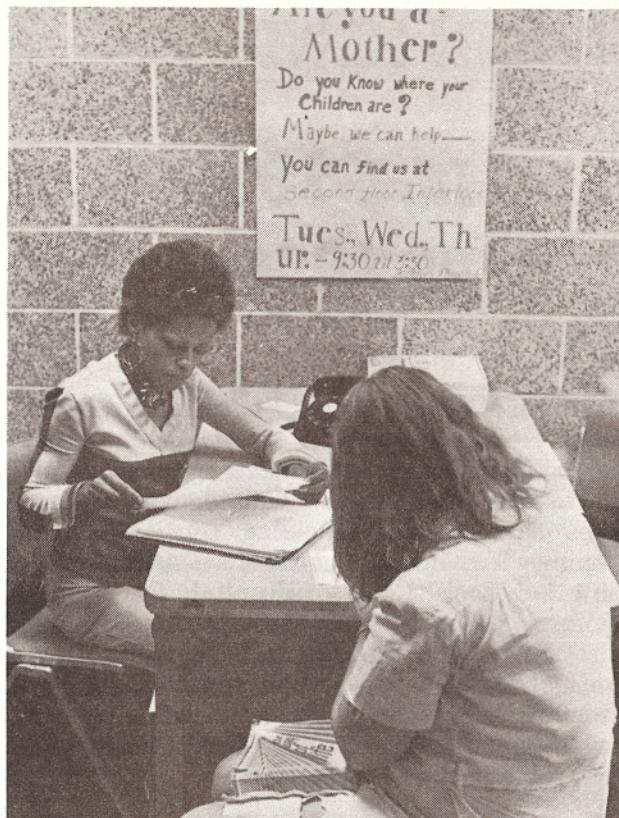
Approximately 4,000 women come through the Women's Division of Cook County Jail yearly. There are about 200 housed there daily. Of these the majority are waiting for trial. They have not been convicted of any crime but cannot make their bonds, so they remain. A small percentage of women there have been convicted and received sentences of less than one year and a day. The rest are awaiting transfer to other prisons.

About 75% of the women at County are mothers. Of these the majority are on public aid. They stay in jail because they can't make their bond, according to Bonnie Rateree, director of the Mothers In Prison Project. "A woman with \$100 to \$500 bond could easily lose her job, apartment, custody of her children for being accused of something."

When a mother is arrested — even if only for a few hours — she faces the possible loss of her children to the quagmire of state regulations and bureaucracy. If she is on public aid at the time of her arrest, and she has family who will take her children in, she can arrange for her children's portion of her check to be transferred to them. This is the only situation where a woman could make her own arrangements for her children and ensure that the people she has chosen to care for them while she is gone can receive money from the state. If there is no family and they stay with a friend, they can't receive that money.

In most cases, the Department of Children and Family Services (another state agency) will take custody of children who have no one to care for them. If a woman has a relative who will keep her children and she is not eligible for public aid, that's fine, but DCFS will not give them any money. Friends can't be licensed by DCFS to take custody of children because their regulations say a foster home has to be the home of a stranger. If a woman has some good friends who have money, they can keep the children because they won't have to worry about getting money to feed and clothe them. If not, a woman is at the mercy of the DCFS.

Consequently, for a woman who is forced to rely on money from the state to take care of her children, being in jail could cause her to



Bonnie Rateree, director of Mothers In Prison, interviews a mother in their office in the Women's Division of Cook County Jail.

permanently lose them regardless of her concern for their welfare. For this reason mothers in jail are scared of DCFS, known for its maze of shuttle foster homes and bureaucracy. They would prefer to make private arrangements for their children, but are often prevented from doing so for lack of funds.

When a woman is released from jail, all she leaves with is a token and dime. If she has no support (as most do not), she has to go to public aid. Usually it takes 45 days to receive the first check. This situation is already a dilemma. However, if a mother's children have been taken into custody by DCFS she really has a problem. Public aid says you can't get money unless you have your kids with you and an apartment to live in. DCFS says you can't get your kids unless you have money and an apartment.

The Mothers In Prison Project was organized two years ago by the American Friends Service Committee to do "something towards keeping families together." From a small office equipped with a desk and phone at their disposal in the jail they help mothers make private arrangements, and when this isn't possible, they help mothers keep in touch with as well as keep track of their children. □

HEALTH NEWS

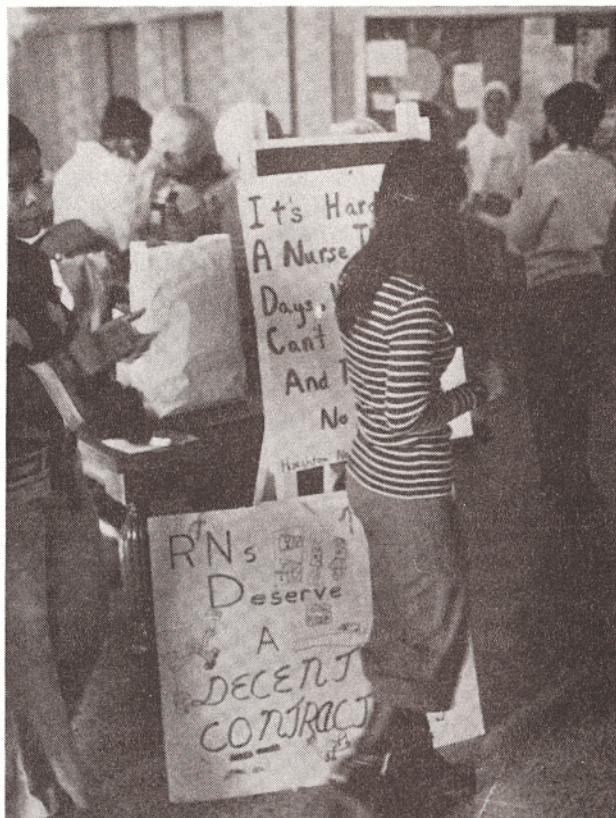
“It’s Hard To Be A Nurse These Days”

More than 1,000 registered nurses from Cook County Hospital and Oak Forest Hospital are involved in the longest strike at a single hospital ever to take place in the United States. The nurses have been withholding services since November 3 when contract negotiations broke off with the Cook County Hospital Governing Commission. The demands of the nurses focus on their struggle to keep sick leave benefits they have had for 18 years and to maintain quality patient care at the only two hospitals which provide free medical care for Black, Latino and poor people in the Chicago area.

According to Sharon Cunningham, one of the spokespersons for the nurses' association, a hospital administrator recently told the House Staff Association (which represents residents and interns at the hospital) that "the problem is not money... the issue goes deeper." "The deeper issue," says Ms. Cunningham, "is the overall plan to reduce the size of Cook County Hospital or close the hospital. This means cutting off health care service to Black and poor people in the city." A cutback in service can already be seen in the reduction of hospital beds from 3,500 in 1969-70 to 1,200 today.

The strikers have been the target of harassment and surveillance. Twelve nurses face stiff fines and possible jail terms if convicted of contempt of court for violating the back-to-work order. Filipino nurses who constitute 50-60% of the association report attempts by the Immigration and Naturalization Service to illegally deport them for participation in the strike. Finally, the administration arranged for the hospital video unit to tape the picket line, and members of the Police Department's Labor Division have routinely been present at the sit-ins and pickets.

In spite of these attacks, the striking nurses have gained support from many unions and organizations throughout the country including the United Auto Workers, Coalition of Black Trade Unionists, the Independent Voters of



As part of their strike the nurses began a 24 hour sit-in during the last weeks of November at the nurses' residence which also houses the offices of the Cook County Hospital Governing Commission.

Illinois, National Organization of Women and others.

The nurses state that they are willing to go back to the bargaining table and even have some compromises to discuss. One of these would maintain the 12 day sick leave but provide that any nurse who would use more than six separate instances of calling in sick would automatically be put on a 1 day deductible sick leave (no sick pay for the first day of absence.) However, the administration has made no offer to resume talks.

While a December 9 hearing is scheduled for the 12 nurses charged with contempt of court, strike leaders emphasize that the fight at Cook County and Oak Forest to retain sick leave benefits and maintain quality care for patients is being watched by health workers throughout the country. Part of the masterplan to move poor people out of the cities and bring back the middle class is to cut back or cut off city services to the city's majority Black and poor population. This also means laying off public service workers, increasing unemployment. Some nurses believe that even when the strike is settled, there will be layoffs since this has occurred following previous strikes. □

BLACK LUNG

SSA Agrees To Publicize Black Lung Program

As a result of the public hearing held by the Chicago Area Black Lung Association (CABLA) before Congressman Sidney Yates and a representative of Senator Stevenson's office on Thursday, October 28 (see *KEEP STRONG*; Vol. II, #4), a meeting was recently held between Paul Webb, the regional commissioner of the Social Security Administration and CABLA. The purpose of this meeting was to try to work out with SSA solutions to the many problems and past abuses which black lung claimants have been faced with when they try to get their benefits.

At the meeting CABLA first outlined the responsibilities of SSA as follows: (1) As the lawful office for filing all black lung claims, the SSA has the responsibility to have trained personnel in every district office to correctly assist people in filing their claims; (2) to inform people who file claims of what kinds of evidence

is required to establish eligibility and to assist the claimant in the gathering of this evidence; (3) to inform claimants who have been denied of what additional evidence they may need and to assist them in preparing for hearings; (4) to assist claimants in finding out about their claims at any stage of the processing of the claim; (5) to make serious efforts to educate people and publicize to all communities in which black lung victims live the existence of the black lung program.

The regional commissioner agreed that all five of these things were the responsibilities of the SSA. CABLA then went on to point out to him how these responsibilities have not been carried out. They listed such things as local offices refusing to allow people to file, Social Security workers giving numerous kinds of misinformation to claimants, the lack of any serious attempt to publicize the existence of this program in the Chicago area, and how on at least three occasions persons in positions of responsibility having denied that the SSA had anything at all to do with black lung claims.

Lawrence Zornes, chairman of CABLA, stated that the SSA has an even greater responsibility in the Chicago area to assist the nearly 10,000 potential claimants than it does in the coal mining areas because it is the only place where they can go for information. Mr. Ricono, another member



A meeting between the regional commissioner of the Social Security Administration and CABLA was arranged as a result of the public hearing held by CABLA before Congressman Sidney Yates and a representative of Senator Stevenson's office on October 28, 1976.



Lawrence Zornes (left), CABLA chairman, stated that the SSA has an even greater responsibility in the Chicago area to assist potential claimants than it does in the coal mining areas because it is the only place where they can go for information. Mr. Ricono (right), a CABLA member, pointed out that when the program was switched from SSA to the Department of Labor, SSA's responsibilities to assist claimants were not altered.

of CABLA present at the meeting, also pointed out that when the program was switched from SSA to the Department of Labor this did not alter SSA's responsibility to assist claimants since the Department of Labor has no local offices.

In order to correct this situation CABLA recommended that: (1) a campaign be undertaken by SSA in the Chicago area to publicize the rights of former coal miners or widows of coal miners to file for black lung benefits; (2) the regional office appoint someone to be specifically responsible for the administration of this program and; (3) because of past abuses by SSA in refusing to file claims and misinforming people of their rights, causing people to miss deadlines, etc., anyone missing a deadline because of errors by SSA be allowed to reopen their case and continue the processing where they left off or that the filing date be counted as the original date they tried to file on and were illegally refused.

SSA agreed to start a campaign to publicize the program and said that Mr. Pendleton, the regional field director, would ensure that the law was followed and that SSA carry out its responsibilities at all local offices. However, they refused to make any general policy regarding past cases affected by their mistakes, saying they would review each case on its own merits. This was a major point of contention since CABLA members view this as just another runaround in light of the incredible bureaucratic red tape already encountered with each case.

After the meeting spokespersons from CABLA stated that they felt the meeting was productive but in no way a solution to their problems. They urged concerned people to write their congressmen to ask them to continue to put pressure on SSA to correct past abuses. As one CABLA spokesperson put it, "It's one thing for their chiefs to say they will correct certain wrongs, but when you get back to the local district offices, you find very little has changed, and this is where it has to happen if we are going to get anywhere. We will see what happens now. If we get no results we will take this to a higher level." □

FIGHTING CITY HALL

Chicago City Council Challenged

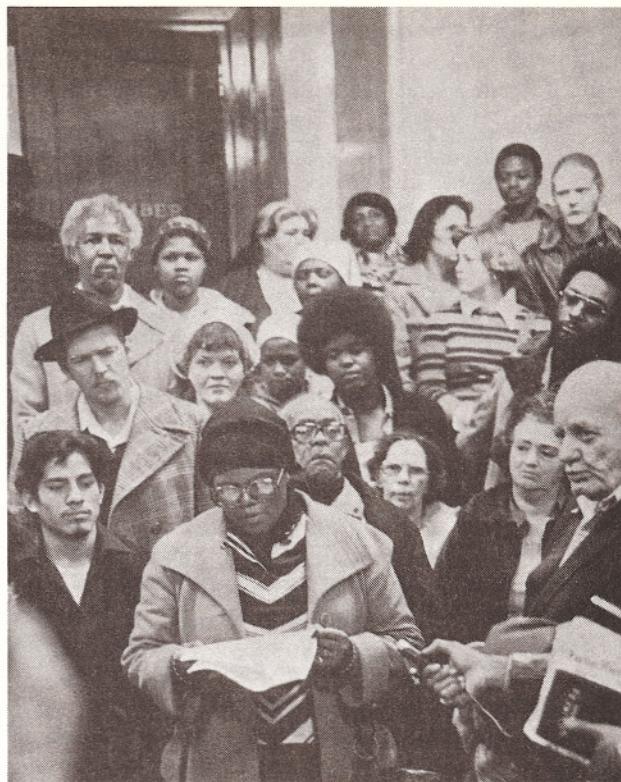
Amidst the confusion of city of Chicago budget hearings, a coalition representing communities from the south, west and north sides of Chicago issued a statement in front of the doors of the city council. Flanked by an estimated 75 coalition representatives, spokesperson Marion Stamps read the statement to the waiting press.

The coalition noted that the city council had before it a resolution that the city be declared a redevelopment area in order to make it eligible

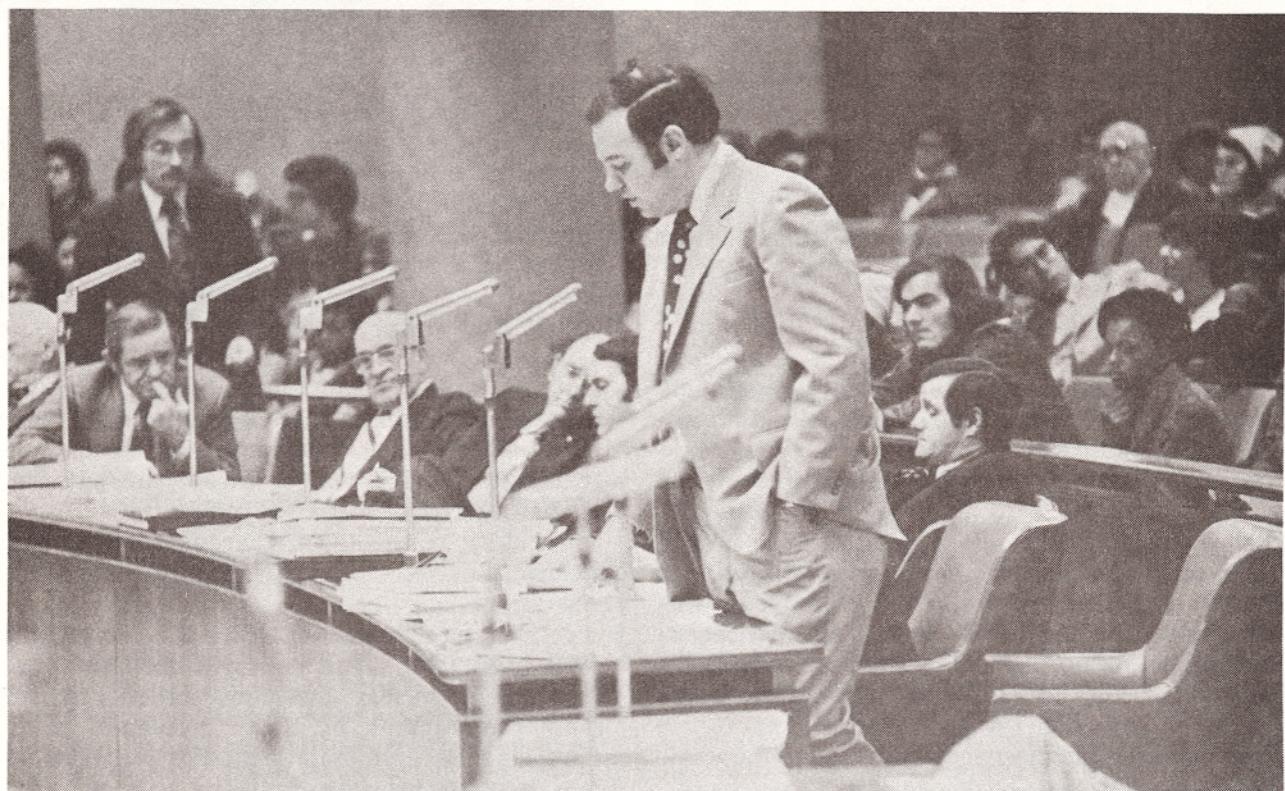
for certain government funds from the U.S. Department of Commerce. Noting that the "attempt to obtain federal funds to create public works projects to employ the unemployed was long overdue and that unemployment has long been a critical survival problem, the coalition statement pointed out that the Overall Economic Development Plan (OEDP) before the city council was nothing less than a plan to remove hundreds of thousands of Black, Latino and poor and underemployed Whites from the city..."

Ms. Stamps went on to ask that the proposal be sent back to the finance committee by the council since it did not meet federal guidelines for citizen participation. "In fact," the statement continued, "The Chicago OEDP includes projects that have been bitterly opposed by affected community residents and in some cases stopped because of overwhelming community opposition. Among these are proposals for the Pilsen Slips housing development at Ashland and the river, the crosstown expressway, a shopping center in Uptown and various urban renewal projects in the Mohawk-Ogden area." Furthermore, the proposal before the city council did not even mention, as required by federal law, that there were dissenting views on these projects.

A few minutes later, inside the city council chambers, 44th ward alderman Dick Simpson read the major sections of the statement into the record after the Daley-controlled council had



Flanked by an estimated 75 coalition representatives, spokesperson Marion Stamps read their statement to the press (above). Moments later, Alderman Dick Simpson (below) argued before the city council to send the city's plan to declare Chicago a redevelopment area back to the Finance Committee.



voted down his proposal that Ms. Stamps be allowed to address it. A heated debate followed with 42nd ward alderman "notorious" Nataurus shouting down Simpson while others such as 46th ward alderman Chris Cohen sheepishly slipped off to the bathroom. Simpson's motion to table the redevelopment proposal was voted down finally, and the proposal passed with four opposing votes: Aldermen Simpson, Oberman, Cousins and Lathrop. But according to the Organizing Committee for the Coalition to Stop the Chicago 21 Plan, the basis had been laid to take immediate legal action in the federal courts to stop federal participation in the redevelopment program. □

Esperanza Unida Program Director Reinstated

Milwaukee's southside community won a significant victory in the fight for community control of community programs, when, on November 17, the Inner City Development Project (ICDP) Board of Governors voted to reinstate Ted Uribe as program director of Esperanza Unida Industrial Program.

The November 17 reinstatement capped an 18 month campaign, which was highlighted in the first three weeks of November by a series of well attended public meetings, press conferences and a 47 hour sit-in demonstration at the downtown ICDP offices. The demonstration was led by a strong group of southside community residents and their supporters who called themselves the "Concerned Citizens."

Mr. Uribe had been an employee of the Inner City Development Project when he helped organize Esperanza Unida which represents injured workers in their workmen's compensation claims (doing the work a lawyer would charge 20% for). Through the efforts of the capable bilingual staff, hundreds of thousands of dollars which might otherwise have gone unpaid have been recovered for people who were injured at work. Almost two years ago, Mr. Uribe was discharged by the ICDP for a series of clerical and reporting problems. For the next 18 months, Mr. Uribe and his staff kept Esperanza Unida together with little or no financial support. He also disputed his discharge which began a whole series of hearings.

In October of 1976, an arbitrator ordered the ICDP to rehire Mr. Uribe, stating, "This tribunal sees the welfare of the community at stake here, which clearly outweighs certain clerical and reporting difficulties experienced by the grievant . . . Uribe knows his business and is needed by the community of Milwaukee, a community that needs his leadership to carry out the program he has graphically described in the transcript; the minorities he represents need leadership of his type and description." Forced to rehire him, the ICDP, through Ted Seaver, director of the southside ICDP, told Uribe that he would not be allowed to return to Esperanza Unida to continue his work. Instead Ted was assigned to the ICDP office, answering the phone. His work in the community was limited to determining what needs exist.



Ted Uribe, program director of Esperanza Unida Industrial Program.

It was this decision that sparked the November campaign. Almost 100 community residents packed the November 3 residents' council meeting to demand representation and the reinstatement of Uribe. The meeting ended when Rosemary Holly, project director of the ICDP, made a verbal commitment to reinstate Uribe the following day. The next day she notified Uribe that she had changed her mind, and his job status would remain unchanged. This was followed by a series of confrontations between ICDP officials and large groups of community residents. During one of these confrontations ICDP officials ordered the police to arrest 17 community residents on charges ranging from failure to produce proper ID's to loitering.

Again on November 17, the community mobilized. The board of governors was confronted with a clear statement of the issues, and with the support of Black residents of the northside, the communities' allies were able to win a vote to reinstate Uribe. □

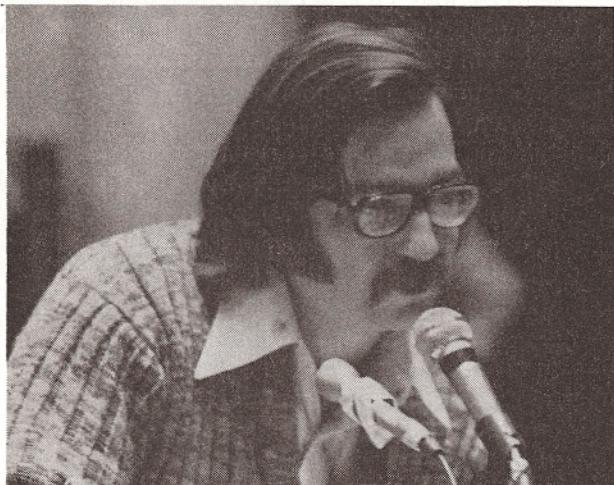
Stop The Chicago 21 Plan

Witnesses Speak Out City-Wide

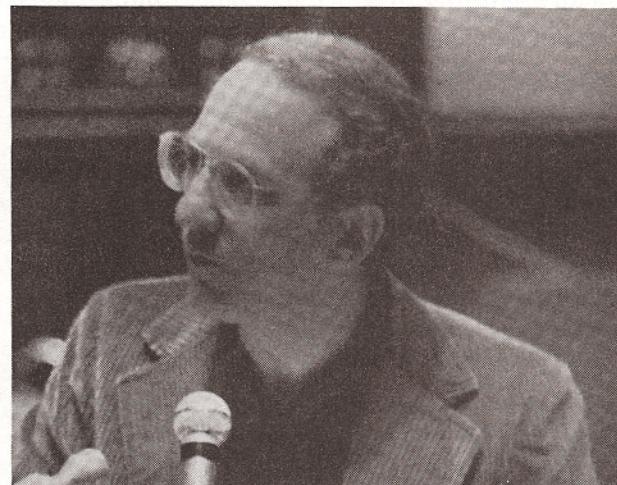
Midway in a five hour long program of community testimony a woman walked quietly and quickly to the microphone and began to speak. "In the past 16 years I have moved 23 times." She listed the developments, the House of Pancakes and the numerous gas stations that replaced the low-income family housing she was moved from. She explained what it means to be moved again and again. "My 16 year old son told me yesterday," she said, "The Plan 21 is good. That's what he's been taught in school. I have nothing else to say. Thank you."

On November 13, a People's Tribunal on the

Chicago 21 Plan was held at the centrally located Circle Campus. Testimony was given by representatives from 25 neighborhoods across the city, and nearly 500 community representatives participated in the workshops and tribunal which featured entertainment in the evening by Bev Grant and "The Human Condition" and Flor y Canto. In attendance at the Tribunal were several elected officials including Aldermen Dick Simpson and Martin Oberman, State Representative Art Telcsen and representatives from the offices of Senator Adlai Stevenson, Congressman Ralph Metcalfe, State Senator Dawn Clark Netsch, and State Representatives James Houli-



George Schmidt — Substitutes United For Better Schools
— "This process of overcrowding (the schools), denial of funds, turnover of schools is part of the conspiracy that's been eluded to here over and over. . . Dr. Joseph Hannon, the present superintendent of schools, has taught in classrooms less than I have. He has less teaching experience. Where does he come from? Why was he appointed superintendent of schools? Prior to his appointment as general superintendent of schools, Hannon served as director of facilities planning for the Chicago Board of Education. Facilities planning is the department which decides where new construction will go, who will get the contracts, how much they will make on these contracts. In other words, Hannon was the real estate connection for the Board. Once they got rid of Redmond, they brought in Hannon over the opposition of just about every group that spoke at the Board of Education hearings except the real powers of the city."



James P. Chapman — General Counsel for the 46th Ward Community Service Center — "We in Uptown believe there is a conscious conspiracy between the administration of the city of Chicago and private developers to drive poor people of all backgrounds, out of this city, and to create and fulfill the demand for middle and upper-income housing in the city of Chicago. We believe, as Marion Stamps has told you, that people will come around and try to tell you this is not the truth. Don't believe it. 'How could the city do it, the people who have helped to build the city up?' It is the truth. We in Uptown have filed a lawsuit in the federal courts here to stop what is happening in Uptown. We feel the Chicago 21 Plan is simply an extension of that conspiracy by the city of Chicago and the private developers to drive poor people from the city. We have proof, documented proof accomplished by the best people in urban planning in the city of Chicago to document what we charge."



Ed Marksman — Tranquility Memorial Community Center — "In fact, years and years go by, and what we find is plans being put together. In fact, the Chicago 21 Plan is not a plan, it's a program. It's already being implemented. However, public officials have not felt the need to involve people from the various neighborhoods, people that are going to be affected by this plan."



Mario Cruz — Pilsen Coalition Against the Chicago 21 Plan — "No, we are not going to jump for joy in the Pilsen community. I hope none of you will be jumping for joy. We'll jump for joy when we stop the Chicago 21 Plan and the priorities of the city are our priorities and not those of the planners and the business interests that are behind the Chicago 21 Plan."

han and Harold Washington.

The Tribunal focused on Chicago's central area plan according to which millions of public dollars would be spent in the construction of middle and

upper-income housing developments such as the proposed South Loop New Town. The new developments will get the best of educational resources and city services including security provisions and police protection that will make



Bobbie Northern — Uptown Tenants Survival Union — "In the last 16 years I have moved 23 times. I'm fighting my 10th eviction. Four of the buildings have burned. Four of them have been replaced by gas stations; a House of Pancakes; one building had eleven rooms and was converted into a three apartment building. The landlords constantly tell me that since I have such a large family I am not entitled to decent living conditions. So they will not do the things they should do in order for my family to live decently. So I withhold my rent. So I have to move. I want my children to grow up in a nice decent home in a decent neighborhood. I want them to have decent schools. I don't want my children to be brainwashed that the Plan 21 is good. My 16 year old son told me yesterday the Plan 21 is good. That's what he's been taught in school. I have nothing else to say. Power to the People."



Wilma Margurum — Representative from Town and Garden Tenants Council — "I am continually puzzled by the English language in general and the jargon of the Chicago 21 Plan in particular. These are words with definitions that I thought I knew. I now discover they have new meanings such as urbanization, urban renewal, slum, blighted, rehabilitation, revitalization, renovation, condemnation. I now realize they all mean the same thing. They all mean 'get rid of the poor.' Yet ridding the central cities of us poor folk will be a task not without a struggle. We are tired of the secret plans of Mayor Daley, the city of Chicago and private developers to destroy our homes. We don't intend to be bought, pushed or scared out of our homes. What's ours will remain ours until we decide to give it up. We intend to save our homes, and we intend to give the city of Chicago hell."



Mabel Taylor — Representative from the Tranquility Youth Systems — "I'm here because I am concerned about my housing and other poor people's housing. I wonder why the YMCA wants to tear down the poor people's housing in our area. The poor people in our community have nowhere to go. I would like to get more people involved in the struggle around the Chicago 21 Plan because for us young folks that is our future. When I reach 21 I hope there will be no more Chicago 21 Plan."

them virtually "walled cities" within the city.

Residents from the near north and Cabrini Green area, from Pilsen, from West Town and



Bonnie Freeman — Youth Representative from the ISC — "I read an article in *KEEP STRONG* about the Chicago 21 Plan, the Uptown plan and a lot of other plans. Not in one of those plans does it say anything about poor people. They will kick us out of our homes and neighborhoods and push us around, and no one knows where we will end up. What is going to happen to the young people? None of these plans are helping the youth, and the youth is the future."



Bob Lucas — Kenwood-Oakland Community Organization — "I think you have a very fitting title here this afternoon, "Stop the Chicago 21 Plan," and I wonder if most of you in the room really know what that means. I mean what that really means. Are you really willing to do what's necessary to stop the Chicago 21 Plan? Because you're really going up against the system, and when you're going up against the system, you better understand you know what you're doing. Number one, are you willing to die to stop the Chicago 21 Plan? I don't know if you are. Secondly, are you willing to go to jail to stop the Chicago 21 Plan? I don't know if you are. Those of you who have jobs, are you willing to let them use the 'economic reprisal' thing on you to stop the plan? This is what you're going up against. Make no mistake about it. The city is the enemy."

from the near west side explained the projects now in the works to remove low-income families from these areas. They traced the patterns of arson and increased drug abuse and crime to



Marion Stamps — Director, Chicago Housing Tenants Organization — "On the near north side of Chicago they're going to put something like \$47 million into the Cabrini Green housing development, saying they are going to change the socio-economic environment of the residents that live in the Cabrini Green housing development. All that is nice and fine, providing you can identify the \$47 million and for them to explain to you what they mean by 'socio-economics' and changing that. We also see there residents that now live on a lower income in a building identified by the city as being one of the worst public housing developments in the country. Now the residents of that building have to have ID cards to get in and out of their apartment that they pay rent for every month. It's the same thing that's happening to people in South Africa — it ain't no different."



Antonio Hernandez — Zone Secretary Puerto Rican Socialist Party, Chicago — "It is imperative that we realize that mere individuals do not destroy neighborhoods, but that the destruction of neighborhoods is consciously planned and executed, even to the extreme of burning the people out. Plan 21 already has been taking place in West Town. The construction of St. Mary's Hospital, Clemente High School, the firehouse, Humboldt Park Beach. Together with the physical and mental destruction of the community and the cutbacks of basic services, are all imperialist tactics to move us out."

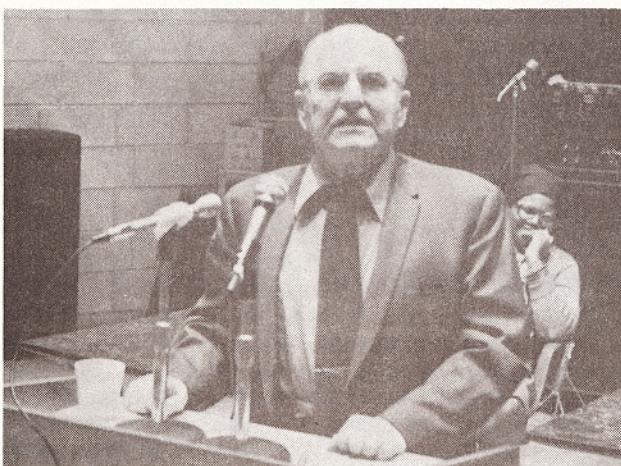
advanced real estate speculation and service and job cutbacks associated with the 21 Plan.

Billed as a "plan for the 21st century," the projected city plan is opposed strongly by residents who live outside of the immediate "21" area. These residents point out that the millions



Arturo Vasquez — Pilson Coalition Against the Chicago 21 Plan — "We are the people that are fighting in South Africa. We are the people that are fighting them all over the world, because we are the people here in Chicago and all over the world that they are exploiting. They want to create a fortress city, because they are trying to bring in people around themselves that they think are safe, that they think they can trust, that they think they can control. They are trying to create a city that's going to be divided up into small little areas that they can control even better with security systems, etc., and the people that will be moving into those areas will be controlled."

of dollars to be spent in the 21 area is money that should rightfully be spent to aid in the rehabilitation of all of Chicago's neighborhoods. Residents also point to years of struggle against various urban renewal and city-sponsored private developments in their neighborhoods and explain that the 21 Plan is part of an overall



Senior Member of CHTO — "I want to talk about when I arranged an appointment to talk with the secretary of the State Street Council, James Bade. I want to report on what I asked him about low-income housing, particularly for seniors. He said, 'There will be no low-income housing in the central area because land costs are too high. There will only be such housing by massive subsidies.' I knew what he meant — federal subsidies. I wanted to ask him how come monies are pledged for Crosstown and no money for housing for the Chicago funds."



Ms. Adelaine Marks — Founder of the Grand Boulevard Federation — "So my point is you must hold on to your area. Never give up. Whenever anyone sends you a message, let's come. Go to them and tell them not to fear the agents of urban renewal. They're just payrollers. Tell them that do they know it's your right to demand certain assistance from them. That you have a right to set up your own lawyers, your own planners to form your own corporations, to develop your own community. I could tell you much more but that is the most important message."



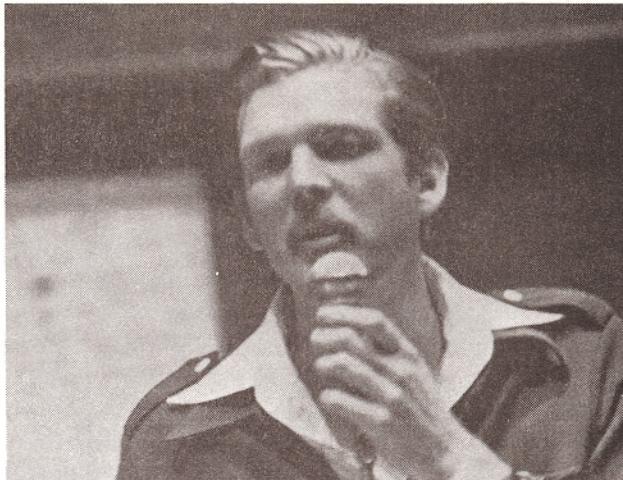
Rudy Lozano — CASA — "I think Mario Cruz pointed out that our community not only struggles for the right for decent housing, but it also has to prepare itself to struggle against the different agencies of repression such as the immigration, the FBI, the Chicago police red squad, because these agencies are the instrument and tool of controlling our communities as we begin to express our opinions about how we feel our destiny should be determined. And this is what we see in the Pilsen community with raids constantly occurring in our homes by these different agencies of oppression: the INS [Immigration and Naturalization Service] constantly knocking on our door asking us and demanding papers from my people. The question of housing, then, becomes inseparable with our rights to self-determination."

comprehensive plan to push them from their neighborhoods as well.

Intense interest and involvement best describe the responses of the participants at the Tribunal. The diverse crowd of Blacks, Latinos and Whites hung on every word as they listened, many for the first time, to stories of struggles in other communities that sounded all too familiar. Special attention was paid as a representative of a teacher's organization explained that the city's masterplan was also being implemented through the systematic overcrowding of certain schools in the oppressed communities in order to hasten those communities' destruction.

Tribunal testimony ranged from youth representatives explaining the effect of "urban relocation" on themselves and their friends to detailed explanations of the city's attempt to co-opt and destroy any legitimate resistance to the 21 Plan over the last four years.

Of special interest to the tribunal crowd was the testimony of Puerto Rican and Mexican witnesses as they explained the plight of people from Mexico and Puerto Rico who were virtually driven from their own countries by the exploitation of big U.S. companies there and brought to



Slim Coleman — Intercommunal Survival Committee — "If they don't declare the city a redevelopment area and don't pass this plan, then they don't get the federal money to employ people in public works. The public works is tearing down houses, making the Chicago 21 Plan. So the aldermen are going to pass it. There is this thing they left out. They did not follow the federal guidelines. This is what we are going to point out on Monday very strongly. They are passing this thing without going to the community groups, the people that were interested, letting them have their say, letting them put their dissenting points of view in, letting them say, 'No, I don't want you to build a regional shopping center on top of my head, I don't want a Chicago 21 Plan. I'm not interested in \$50 million in New Town when my school is falling down.' They never let us have a chance to do that. That was a big mistake they made. It's going to cost them a lot of money, a lot of political power and a lot of prestige, because we are going to be down there on Monday to point out the mistake they made."

the cities as cheap labor, much as southern Whites and Black people were brought to the cities and used. There was strong support for the Puerto Rican demand to make their own country free and independent while fighting for basic rights in the cities.

The Tribunal closed with a call to initiate a city-wide campaign to stop the 21 Plan and a commitment to take the case to the highest court in the land, the "people's court." Leaving with intensified understanding and commitment and in high spirits, community representatives prepared for their next move: a confrontation with the city council. □

Unfortunately, due to space limitations, KEEP STRONG is only able to reprint excerpts of some of the testimony given at the Chicago 21 Tribunal. Tapes of the entire program are available through KEEP STRONG at their cost to reproduce. Anyone interested should call (312) 769-2085. □

Shrinking New York City

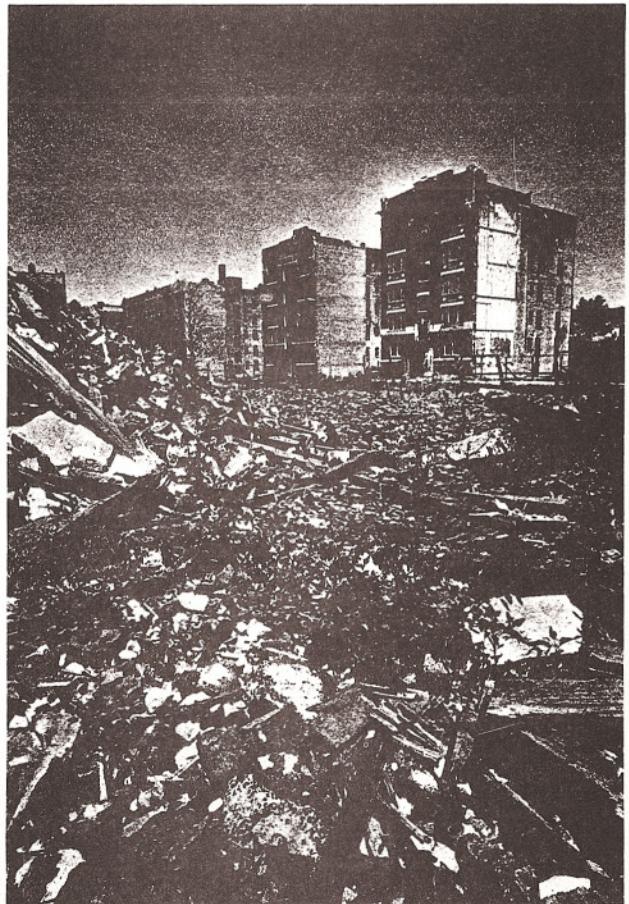
"Planned shrinkage" is not a popular idea. For simply suggesting that the department of city planning should study it, I was denounced as a genocidal lunatic and enemy of man." These are the words of Roger Starr, formerly administrator of the city's Housing and Development Administration. "Planned shrinkage" simply means that the city will consciously shut down neighborhoods — demolishing housing, cutting off services and giving up on employment opportunities — in order to drive as much as 25% of New York's population from the city.

Starr argues — along with others like him — that there are no longer enough employment opportunities in the city to provide for an economy that can support New York's population of eight million. Opponents argue that if there are not enough jobs in New York there are also not enough jobs elsewhere in the country. Black and Latino people, but many Whites as well, will be forced out through a vicious, oppressive and extremely dangerous process, but they will find worse conditions wherever they go because they will be separated and powerless. For these reasons they call Starr "a genocidal maniac and enemy of man."

The reaction of many people in New York to Starr's article in *The New York Times* was that it was simply a "trial balloon," testing out public response before New York's financial control board issues a similar statement and comprehensive plan to implement "planned shrinkage." According to many, "planned shrinkage" is already the policy of the city.

URBAN RENEWAL PROGRAM ABANDONS LOW-INCOME HOUSING GOAL

In Brooklyn, as throughout New York, urban renewal continues with arson and private developers to destroy thousands and thousands of low and moderate-income homes. In the Greenpoint-Williamsburg area, for example, 2,000 homes were lost in the building of the Brooklyn-Queens expressway in the fifties. Factory expansion destroyed more through the



Urban renewal continues with arson and private developers destroying thousands and thousands of low and moderate-income homes.

sixties and seventies, and in 1975 and 1976, as key fire stations were closed in the neighborhood, 100 more homes were burned and five people killed by fire.

The urban renewal program in New York City was originally committed to building at least some low-income housing on land which it cleared and purchased. Now they have changed their tune. For instance, near downtown Brooklyn in the Boerum Hill section, the Urban Development Corporation recently announced they will lease urban renewal land, slated for low and moderate-income housing, to private developers to build low-rise housing that will run \$420 for a four

room apartment. The city has passed this proposal, and observers note that this will set the pattern for the future.

HEALTH CARE SYSTEM ABANDONS POOR

New York City's public hospital system has lost 7,000 employees in the last 20 months and 3,000 beds in the last three years. Some hospitals, such as Greenpoint Hospital in Brooklyn, are scheduled to be shut down soon. The doctors and experts are debating whether the "shrinkage" in the hospital system is caused by financial cutbacks, mismanagement or conflicts between rival politicians, but the fact remains that health care is less and less available to the poor who need it the most. According to one doctor, "It is like asking someone who has no shoes to take off their socks. There is less and less every day."

NEIGHBORHOODS FIGHT BACK

The city has been rocked by demonstrations, pickets and takeovers over the last year protesting cutbacks, layoffs and closings. In the northside neighborhood of Williamsburg, residents celebrated last month the first year of their occupation of a fire station slated for destruction.

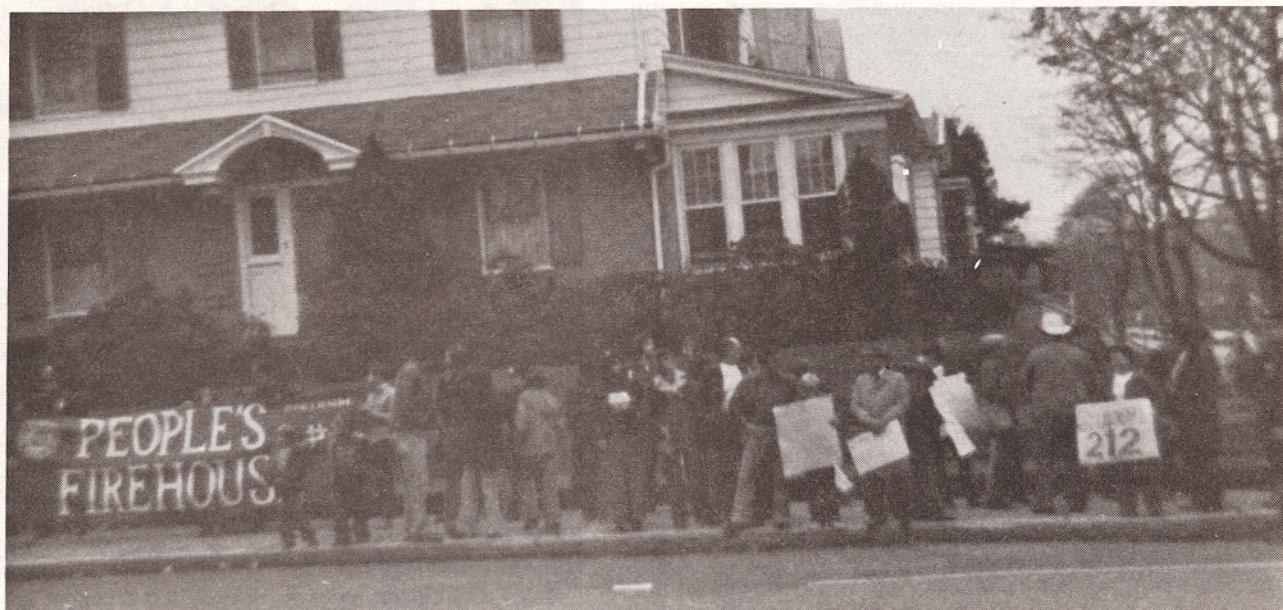
What do you do if your neighborhood has a jet gas line to the airport running under it and two huge natural gas tanks nearby, and the city begins to close down your fire stations? Move! But where?

According to activists in Brooklyn, the



"Planned shrinkage" simply makes the neighborhoods of the city too dangerous to live in and too dangerous to leave.

determination to save their neighborhoods is not a question of being sentimental. It is a question of survival. "Planned shrinkage" does not provide decent jobs, decent housing or decent education somewhere else. It simply makes the neighborhoods of the city too dangerous to live in and too dangerous to leave. □



In the northside neighborhood of Williamsburg, residents celebrated last month the first year of their occupation of a fire station slated for destruction.

Community Victory in Milwaukee

In what has been described as the most serious threat yet to the power of the Social Development Commission (SDC), Milwaukee, Wisconsin's only federally funded anti-poverty agency, indignant community residents from across the city captured seats to residents' boards and commissionerships, in the recent CR-SDC elections held on November 18.

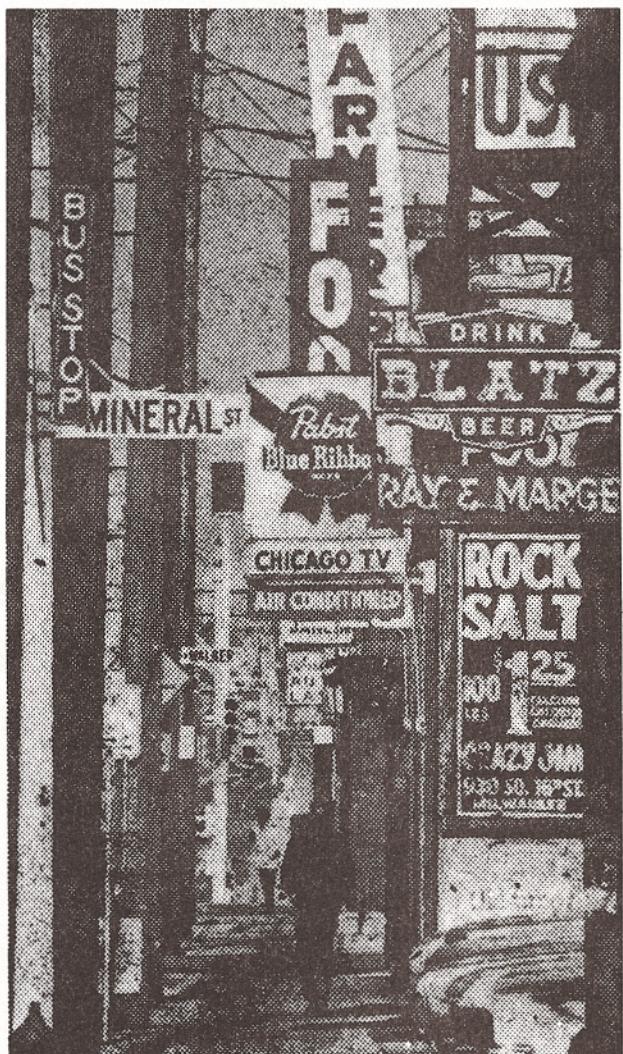
In Area 7, on the city's southside, a complete Latino slate was elected for the first time, promising to make the SDC directly accountable to the people of the community. Returns were similar on the city's northside where organized groups from the Black and Latino communities voted with determination in force for honest community activists. In area 6, the city's near south and southwest portion, a coalition of community residents and organizations calling itself the Survival Slate captured six seats, a majority of the 11 person board, defeating the opposition by a margin of almost two to one, and unseating the incumbent commissioner.

Calling the SDC "an invading army in our communities," the survival slate organization conducted a five week door-to-door campaign, speaking to several hundred community residents in an attempt to raise the issue of the use of federal monies specifically to help destroy low-income communities. The Social Development Commission spends \$15 million annually for community programs. Its critics, including those participating in the survival slate organization, have maintained for years that the programs do not in fact exist and that SDC is a destructive element specifically designed to create contradictions among oppressed people while gathering information about the community to feed to city and private planners and developers.

The campaign was ironically climaxed by the November 18 announcement by the Jewel Food Company of its intention to build a shopping complex in the area of 16th Street and National Ave. This not only threatens a number of smaller

local businesses with destruction but also indicates the seriousness of major developers' plans for the entire southside community.

"We were fortunate enough to obtain many of their confidential records, and the release of information indicating that 80-90% of their budget goes to salaries and offices is what really



Major developers' plans to destroy the block of local businesses to build a Jewel Food Co. shopping complex were revealed November 18.



Community residents, who worked hard getting out the vote on November 18 to win a startling two-to-one victory for the southside Survival Slate.

brought the people out to vote," stated Marc Zalkin, coordinator of the Milwaukee Chapter of the Intercommunal Survival Committee, one of the groups involved in the Survival Slate.

Immediately after the election returns were in, the survival slate organization began to make plans for a public investigation of the SDC and its

delegate agencies. It is expected that this investigation will begin in January, 1977. While other details are not available at this time, spokesmen for the group feel strongly that the next round of clashes with the Social Development Commission will definitely guarantee a lot more information to the people of the communities.□



Another view of 16th Street where the deadly seriousness of major developers' plans to develop the entire southside community have become crystal clear.

Labor Unions, Chicago

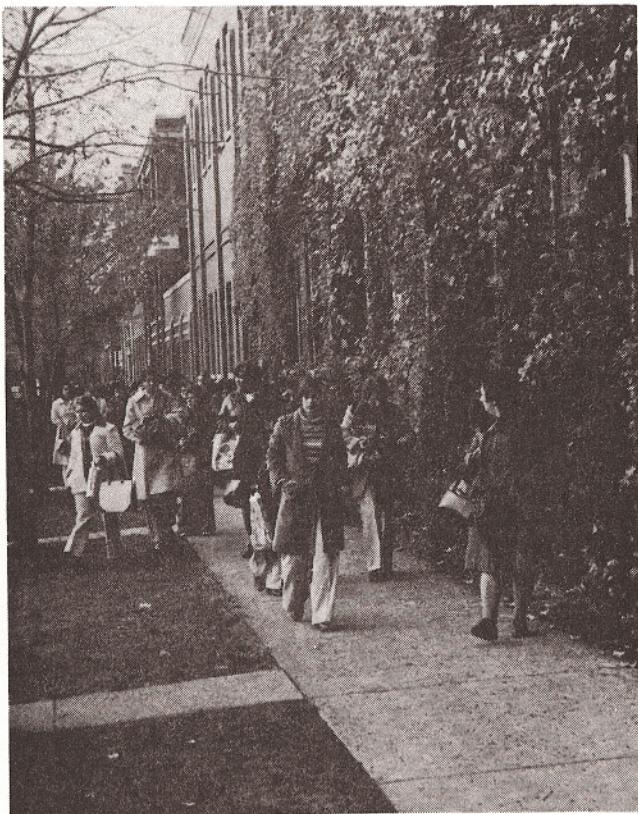
Style: "The Head Steward is a Company Man"

As Judge Maurice Perlin got ready to step down from his \$89,000 a year position as head of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 1031 last month, he assured his union loyalists that he "will not fade out." This is what many IBEW members have been worried about — that he wouldn't fade out.

Perlin, who sits on the Mayor's Council of Manpower and Economic Advisors, which has prepared plans to move the neighborhoods out from beneath the feet of the majority of Chicago's residents including most of his union's members,

and who sits as vice chairman of the Chicago City Colleges, as it negotiates for the college against the unions, was elected in November as an appellate court judge of Illinois.

As a continuation of a series on the Chicago local of the IBEW whose membership includes over 16,000 workers at 67 plants and shops, *KEEP STRONG* this month conducted interviews at various IBEW plants located in Chicago's inner city. These include Advance Transformer, Industrial Condensor, C.P. Clare, Wells Gardener, Rauland Borg Co. and Mercoid



The most common thing on the IBEW union, local 1031 members' minds is the close relationship that exists between the union and the companies.

Manufacturer.

To determine first hand for our readers what most workers think of their union, we asked them to relate their experiences with the union. As the interviews came in, it became apparent that the most common thing on the members' minds was the close relationship that exists between the union and the companies. The failure of stewards in fighting for their rights and the lack of democracy in union meetings were the two most recurrent themes.

In view of this it is interesting to note that a proposal to eliminate the right of workers to petition for steward elections was presented at the November union meeting. According to current union policy, elections for steward are held only when enough workers petition for one. No discussion of the proposal was allowed and copies were not available to members present. In essence, this change would put full power of selection of shop stewards in the hands of the union's business manager.

Excerpts from these interviews follow with regrets that all have been conducted anonymously to prevent reprisal against those interviewed.

HEAD STEWARDS

"The head steward is a company man. Oh sure, he makes an attempt to please the worker, but when it really comes down to it, he's for the company."

"Our steward, I believe he has held his position for six or seven years. I don't look at him as my representative. How could I? He's never around."

"The chief steward seems always to agree with the company on everything. He's been at the plant for eight years. In all that time he's done nothing for us. I remember one time a worker questioned why he did things a certain way. He was fired."

"The only contact I ever had with our steward was when the company jumped on me for having a 30 second conversation with someone on the line. They called me into the office, and the steward came with me. The whole time we were in there I kept waiting for the steward to stick up for me, but he never said a word."

UNION MEETINGS

"Union meetings? Nobody's interested in them

Appellate court judge and union president Maurice Perlin assured his union loyalists that although he will be stepping down as union head, he "will not fade out."



anymore. First of all, no one is ever informed of what is going on. So, at the meeting you are just made to look stupid if you raise any issues. Secondly, no matter what you say, the union leaders do what they want anyway. To me they are just like the people in the office."

"No, I never went to a union meeting. I can't. I work night shift, and that's when they have their meetings. I don't know what goes on, and the steward has never given anyone I know a report on a meeting. And I've been here six years."

"No, I don't go to union meetings. The union is for shit. According to the union, when a job opens up they are supposed to post it on the board. The person with the most seniority is supposed to get it. This never happens. They call you into the office and tell you that you are either underqualified or overqualified. And then they hire who they want to. The union never objects. I remember once they needed a supervisor in our riveting section. Well, this one lady who had worked there for 28 years was passed up for the job. She was Black. She ended up having to train the supervisor they finally brought in. She knew everything about that department. The union never said shit."

"No, union meetings are worthless. What really matters all goes on behind closed doors. We are not allowed to attend those meetings."

"I went to a union meeting once. The only thing we discussed there was whether or not they should give glasses or candy to the workers for Christmas. That was the last time I ever went to one of those meetings." □

B.P.P. Files \$100 Million Lawsuit Against F.B.I., C.I.A., I.R.S.

Elaine Brown, chairperson of the Black Panther Party, announced December 1 at a press conference held in the District Committee Room in Longworth House Office Building in Washington, D.C. that the Black Panther Party has filed a \$100 million lawsuit against the FBI, CIA, IRS (Internal Revenue Service) and other government agencies for civil rights violations against the Black Panther Party and its members, including the murders of several members of the Black Panther Party.

Also present at the press conference were: Dick Gregory, activist, reformist, and comedian-speaker; Mr. and Mrs. John Huggins, Sr., parents of John Huggins, Jr., a member of the Black Panther Party who was murdered; Father Earl Neil, an Episcopalian priest and longtime supporter of the Black Panther Party; Donald Freed, screenwriter, prize-winning author and founder of the Friends of the Panthers; Fred Hiestand, chief counsel, who will be assisted by Bruce Terris, a local Washington attorney; and Mark Lane, an attorney, author and director of the Citizens' Commission of Inquiry.

Ms. Brown said that the lawsuit was intended "to bring an end to a long national nightmare" in which "violent actions were employed by high government officials against citizens of this nation." Ms. Brown's statement follows:

"Today, the Black Panther Party is filing a lawsuit against past and present high government officials in the FBI, CIA, IRS, and other government officials, demanding \$100 million in an effort to partially compensate those who have

been injured as well as the families of those who have been murdered by the illegal actions of government agencies.

"Through this lawsuit we intend to bring an end to a long national nightmare, exposing that the most extreme and violent actions were employed by high government officials against citizens of this nation.

"Federal and local police, in a coordinated effort over a period of years, sought and seek to destroy the Black Panther Party, our School, our Free Breakfast for Children Programs, our Free Clinics, Prisoner Rehabilitation Programs, and all other programs of the Black Panther Party, harassing our members, subjecting us to injurious assaults, illegally prosecuting us, imposing unjustifiable high bails, falsely imprisoning Black Panther Party members, and, ultimately, carrying out its plan to outright kill leading members of the Black Panther Party.

"The lawsuit that we have filed today will prove, beyond any doubt, that:

"(1) At the highest level, the federal police, including the FBI and the CIA, conspired to kill, and did kill, several members of the Black Panther Party, including John Huggins, Alprentice Carter, Fred Hampton, Mark Clark, George Jackson, John Savage, Sylvester Bell, Alex Rackley, and others:

"(2) At the highest level, the federal police, including the FBI and the CIA, conspired to discredit, destroy, 'neutralize,' and, in plain



Present at the press conference called to announce the filing by the Black Panther Party of a \$100 million lawsuit against the FBI, CIA, IRS and other government agencies were (from left to right) Mark Lane, Dick Gregory, Fred Hiestand, Elaine Brown and Mr. and Mrs. John Huggins, Sr.

English, to kill the founder and leader of the Black Panther Party, Huey P. Newton, whom they ultimately forced into exile with slanderously false charges;

"(3) At the highest level, the federal police and others conspired to obliterate the Party's right to freedom of the press by sabotaging our newspaper, *THE BLACK PANTHER*, by destroying printing presses, by harassing and arresting, brutally beating and kidnapping newspaper salespersons, and by disrupting the United States mail to prevent the delivery of the newspaper;

"(4) At the highest level, the federal police and others conspired to eliminate financial support and to steal funds from the Black Panther Party by threatening the livelihood of supporters of the Black Panther Party, by intimidating private institutions involved in ordinary business dealings with the Black Panther Party and by destroying Party property via violent and unwarranted raids;

"(5) At the highest levels of government, federal police in collusion with local police and, often, with federal and local courts, conspired to illegally demand and secure more than three million dollars in bails for false arrests of members of the Black Panther Party — three million dollars that would have been used instead for Free Food Programs, Free Senior Transportation Programs, Free Ambulance Programs, and other programs designed by the Black Panther Party to serve the desperate needs of

Black and poor people in this country;

"(6) At the highest level of government, the federal police and others conspired to carry out a massive program of psychological warfare against the Black Panther Party through a mass media propaganda campaign. We will prove that this campaign was designed to so discredit the Black Panther Party that the public would be prepared to accept the illegal, violent and wanton destruction of an entire political party.

"Of course, there is no way for the government to adequately begin to compensate victims of this repression. Too many have died; too many have suffered. The fullness of this list of activities, when all the facts are fully disclosed, will profoundly shock the conscience of the American people. The full extent of the federal police extermination program against the Black Panther Party, including its COINTEL-Program and Operation CHAOS, will completely horrify many Americans.

"Very lightly, in the 200-year history of this country, no political group of Americans was more consistently and illegally brutalized by constituted authority. A new administration that speaks of the end of political terror and the beginning of an era of 'sunshine laws' and full disclosure of past government misconduct we expect will seize this opportunity to join with us demanding a full accounting of the continuing secret war against Black Americans who dare to organize for change." □

Judas FBI Informer Begins Testimony

Smoke Screen Cover Up Continues in Hampton Trial

As the seventh anniversary of the murder of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark approached, the man probably most responsible for their murder took the stand in the \$47 million civil suit filed by the families of the slain men and the survivors of the December 4, 1969 police raid that left the two Panther leaders dead and five others wounded. William O'Neal, the FBI informant who supplied information to the FBI on the activities of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party, and who many believe was responsible for drugging Hampton on that fatal night, took the stand November 28. After the first week of questioning by the attorneys for the plaintiffs it was obvious that the FBI, the defense attorneys and Judge Joseph Samuel Perry are determined to protect the federal government at all costs.

O'Neal in 1968 had been arrested numerous times for grand auto theft and had been arrested and convicted for auto theft, assault and unlawful use of a weapon before he was recruited by the FBI. Testifying before the jury he insists that he was sincerely interested in law enforcement and not the funds he was offered by the FBI. The plaintiffs' goal is to bring out the fact that in exchange for money, a car and other property, O'Neal arranged for the FBI illegal raids on the BPP, assassination and promoted lawlessness and confusion in order to destroy the positive programs the Illinois Chapter of the Party initiated. Judge Perry has encouraged repeated and disruptive objections by the defense attorneys and sustained many of their demands

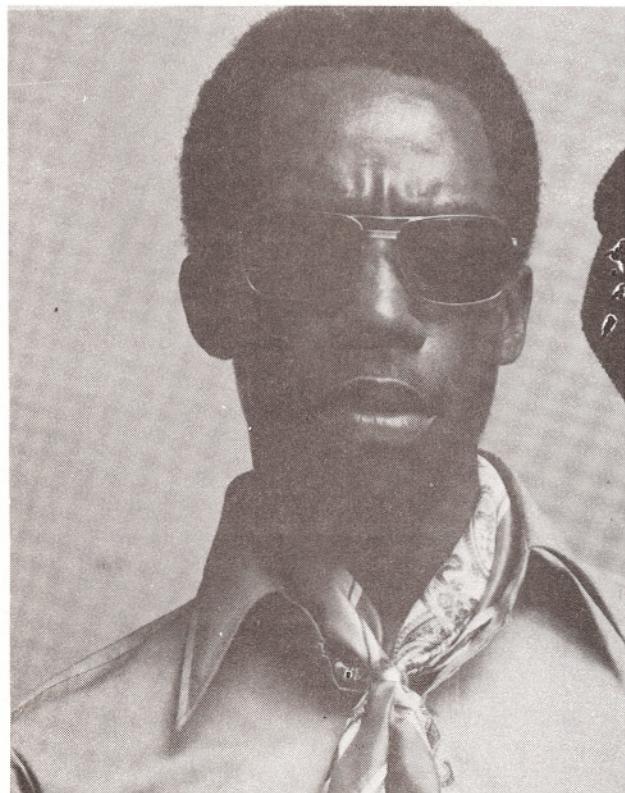
that incriminating evidence be kept from the jury.



Fred Hampton and Mark Clark

Despite these obstacles, testimony has shown that O'Neal was first contacted by FBI agent Roy Mitchell in January, 1968. At that time O'Neal was in Cook County Jail. As a suspect in an interstate auto theft ring he became a target for FBI recruitment. After O'Neal got out of jail he called Mitchell with the information he had requested. For this he was paid well. This began the long relationship between O'Neal and FBI agent Roy Mitchell.

In August of 1968 O'Neal was again arrested for auto theft by the Chicago police. They found on him a deputy sheriff's badge and an ID card



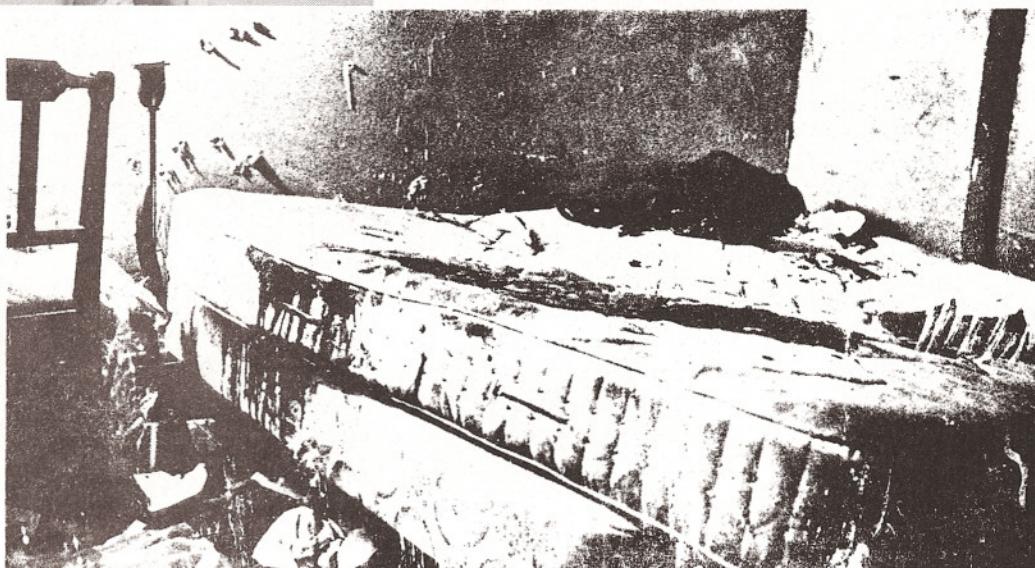
(Above)FBI informant William O'Neal, in a 1970 photo, the man probably most responsible for the murders of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark. (Right)The bed where Fred Hampton lay as he was murdered in his sleep by invading police.

that said he was an FBI agent, both of which he fabricated. Mitchell bailed O'Neal out of jail and took care of his charges. In return for this and the promises of regular cash payments, O'Neal agreed to join the Black Panther Party as an FBI informant in November, 1968.

O'Neal became captain of security, whose main function was to protect members of the central staff which included Fred Hampton. Ironically, he was also in charge of ferreting out informers who infiltrated the Party. To accomplish this second goal, O'Neal invented such tactics as beating people with a bull whip and designing an electric chair as a "psychological deterrent for any possible informants." Most of these actions were taken on the direction of Roy Mitchell. Although proof of O'Neal's actions exists, plaintiff attorneys have not been able to bring these facts out before the jury because of rulings by Judge Perry.

Throughout his membership in the Black Panther Party, O'Neal held regular meetings with Mitchell, turning over to the FBI membership lists, financial information and the day-to-day activities of members of the central staff. O'Neal was paid \$30,000 for this information. He currently is paid \$1,100 a month in addition to a job, a car and a house to continue his activities which include the cover-up of events leading to the assassination of Fred Hampton.

Beginning his second week on the witness stand, O'Neal had already contradicted his own testimony in previous depositions many times. In spite of the smokescreen created by the defense attorneys and Judge Joseph Samuel Perry, it is clear that the FBI used O'Neal to set up the murder of Fred Hampton and then to cover it up. □



THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

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25¢



The Intercommunal Survival Committee, publishers of **KEEP STRONG**, have been selling **THE BLACK PANTHER**, primarily to white people, for over 6 years now. Thousands are sold on the street, thousands more are delivered regularly to home subscribers. Articles from **THE BLACK PANTHER** are also frequently reprinted in **KEEP STRONG**. The many regular readers among poor and progressive whites is testimony only to the relevance of this fine weekly paper to all oppressed people.

Of all the many contradictions and confusions that divide poor and oppressed people, racism is probably the most vicious and most destructive to unity and power. So much of the society we live in is shaped by the way it oppresses Black and Third World people, that to understand our own situation as whites, it is necessary also to understand the situation of Black people.

The Intercommunal Survival Committee also believes that the concrete example of the Black Panther Party, the methods of successful struggle, the implementation of many survival programs serving the community, are models from which we can learn in defending ourselves, our families and our own communities from those who would use and abuse us for their own profit.

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NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

2,000 Rally In NYC To Free Five Puerto Rican Nationalists

(New York City, N.Y.) Approximately 2,000 people rallied in front of the United Nations in New York City on Saturday, November 13 in a militant demonstration of support for the unconditional release of the five Puerto Rican nationalist prisoners, the longest held political prisoners in the United States. The five — Lolita Lebron, Irvin Flores, Rafael Cancel Miranda, Oscar Collazo and Andres Figueroa Cordero — have been in prison for 26 years. They were sentenced to 75 year terms for their armed

protest against President Truman and before the U.S. Congress demanding an end to U.S. colonial rule in Puerto Rico.

Speakers representing diverse religious, political and legal groups addressed the rally organized by a coalition of forces led by the Puerto Rican Socialist Party and the Committee To Free the Five. Digna Sanchez, leading member of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, explained that it was after the United Nations eliminated Puerto Rico from a list of colonial territories following the establishment of the "commonwealth" status of Puerto Rico that the five nationalists attacked the House of Representatives in 1950, calling attention to the subjugation of Puerto Rico.

The PSP leader also pointed to the growing world-wide support for the movement to free the five, particularly the consistent support of the Cuban people. She concluded by stressing the determination to struggle by any means necessary to attain freedom for the five nationalists.

Other speakers at the program included Father Antonio Stevens who read a statement



Approximately 2,000 people rallied in front of the United Nations in N.Y.C. on November 13 in a militant demonstration of support for the unconditional release of the five Puerto Rican nationalist prisoners.

from the National Coordinating Committee to Free the Five Nationalists; Carlos Feliciano, President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico; Russell Means, leader of the American Indian Movement and Emil Soler, one of the attorneys for the five nationalists. Soler came to the rally from Puerto Rico specifically to explain a major federal lawsuit filed on behalf of the prisoners.

According to *Claridad*, the suit "demands equal and humane treatment for the five, public hearings with their participation, a motion stressing the immediate freedom of Andres Figueira Cordero who is at this time gravely ill with cancer, and a complaint which deals with the living conditions and limitations imposed on the other prisoners."

Other messages of solidarity were read to the spirited group which included mainly Latino, Black and progressive White organizations. The rally, held in conjunction with similar demonstrations in other major U.S. cities last month, including Chicago and San Francisco, is part of an extensive and unified campaign demanding release of the five nationalists and independence for Puerto Rico. □

15 Year Old Slain By Police

(Brooklyn, N.Y.) Fifteen year old Randolph Evans was shot in the head at point blank range here November 25 as he stood with four friends on the front steps of the building where he and his family lived in this city's Black community. Police officer Robert Torsney has been charged with second degree murder following a grand jury indictment. In spite of arguments by Assistant District Attorney George Farkas that Torsney receive no bail because "from the facts and circumstances, it appears to have been a totally unprovoked, unjustified and intentional killing," Torsney has been released on a \$40,000 bond put up by the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association.

Torsney and several other policemen had been called to the scene to investigate a report of a "man with a gun." After going to a second floor apartment and finding the report to be unfounded, the officers left. On his way out the door Torsney stopped to talk to young Evans who had

Police officer Robert Torsney was released on \$40,000 bond put up by the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association after shooting a 15 year old youth in the head for no apparent reason.



just returned from walking his grandmother to the bus stop after a family Thanksgiving celebration. Evans, whose family lives on the seventh floor of the same building, asked Torsney what apartment he was looking for, according to eyewitnesses. Torsney responded by drawing his revolver and shooting the boy in the head. Torsney reportedly then walked to his squad car, got in and waited for the other officers. The incident occurred at 11 p.m. It was not made public until 8 a.m. the following morning, raising cries of cover-up by this city's oppressed community.

Following the shooting, Randolph's mother, who wished to ride with him to the hospital, was pushed out of the squad car by the police. Her husband followed them to the hospital in his own



Randolph Evans' family leaving the funeral home after his wake.

car where Randolph died.

Nearly 1,000 mourners filled to overflow the 700 seat First Baptist Church in Brooklyn. Speakers at the funeral charged that New York is a city with "two systems of justice" and blamed Mayor Beame and Police Commissioner Codd for permitting such incidents to occur. City Councilman Samuel Wright of Brooklyn described the shooting as a "tragic situation that never should have occurred" and said Torsney "was not about police business, and we will seek justice." □

Carter Snubs Mayors' 5-Point Plan

(Chicago, Ill.) In an early indication of the tone of his upcoming administration toward metropolitan urban centers, President-elect Jimmy Carter snubbed a direct request that he attend the U.S. Conference of Mayors meeting here last month, sending a representative in his place.

Despite voter studies which indicate that the Black vote — estimated as over 90 per cent pro-Carter — swung the election in his favor, the former Georgia governor ignored the mayors' request "to set a national tone of concern for urban America."

At the conference, a two-day meeting between the mayors of 120 major American cities, the group developed a package of five priorities they want the President-elect to consider:

- Creating jobs in central cities;
- Developing a new national urban policy that would consolidate existing grant programs;
- Pumping additional federal money into cities;
- Setting up an "urban anti-recession program";
- Creating an Urban Development Bank similar to the World Bank, with loans to private businesses and local governments.

Among the specific goals developed by the Conference was a plan to put more federal money into local economies each time unemployment rises substantially.

Under this proposal, which would have to be



President-elect Jimmy Carter snubbed a direct request that he attend the U.S. Conference of Mayors last month, sending a representative in his place.

approved by Carter and the Congress, \$1 billion in federal funds would be distributed for each one per cent increase in unemployment above 5 and one-half per cent.

"To say the mayors have asked for a multibillion dollar package deal would be unfair," said Mayor Kenneth Gibson of Newark, New Jersey, who served as president of the Conference. "It's fair to say we're talking about programs that cost a lot of money."

Carter representative Howard Samuels spent much of the last day of the Conference reiterating that the President-elect would not "simply throw money" into city coffers.

"He's got to know how much a program will cost, how it's going to be run and how it's going to be audited," Samuels said.

Asked about the Carter edict, Mayor Gibson responded, "We are not talking about what the mayors want, we're talking about what the people need."

Gibson called for increased federal aid to stimulate jobs and to assist in such areas as housing, transportation and health. □

INTERCOMMUNAL PERSPECTIVE

Kissinger's Plan: A Counterinsurgency Program

Henry Kissinger's recent visit to southern Africa to intervene in the current struggle in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) has been praised throughout the western press as a mission of peace and an international mission of humanity. In a recent interview with Eddison Zvobgo, publicity director of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) and editor of *Zimbabwe News*, *KEEP STRONG* received the following report on the real intent and results of Kissinger's recent foray into southern Africa.

"Kissinger's plan was and is in actuality nothing more than a counterinsurgency program, an attempt to bide time for the illegal Smith regime. We saw a similar situation in November, 1974. At this time we were led to

believe that Smith was ready to negotiate with us, so we held talks at Victoria Falls. What actually happened was Smith used this opportunity to regroup and re-equip his fascist troops, and they launched a series of vicious attacks in the northeastern and western sections of our country, killing thousands of people, mostly women and children.

"This time when Kissinger went to Pretoria, South Africa to meet with Smith, the situation was clear. U.S. intelligence showed that Ian Smith had lost the struggle on the ground. The western powers, specifically the United States and Great Britain, decided that they had to salvage their interests in the area. The plan they devised was to try to again trick ZANU into entering into a coalition with them to bring about 'peace' and which would allow them to alter the nature of the struggle. They would agree to Black majority rule, but they wanted a two year transitional period in which they would still have control. In this two year period they would embark on a plan to systematically destroy ZANU. This would then allow them to set up a so-called moderate regime in Zimbabwe which they then would be able to manipulate in the interests of the western powers.

"Again, while they are engaging in these so-called peace talks in Geneva, they have



"On August 8, 9 and 10 they unleashed this genocidal attack on our people in one of our base camps at Nyazonia, Mozambique killing over 600 people. They have been able to attack other camps using the intelligence information which was furnished to Ian Smith (above right) by Henry Kissinger (above left)."



"We now have over 10,000 brothers and sisters under arms in Zimbabwe, and our numbers are growing."

systematically attacked the people of Zimbabwe with a program of genocide.

"On August 8, 9 and 10 they unleashed this genocidal attack on our people in one of our base camps at Nyazonia, Mozambique killing over 600 people, again mostly women and children. They have been able to attack other camps using the intelligence information which was furnished to Ian Smith by Henry Kissinger. They have attacked villages in Zimbabwe, destroyed our people's homes, burned their crops, kidnapped the young men and forced them into the Rhodesian army. They have built concentration camps and moved whole villages to them. These are the last few kicks of a dying horse. The Portuguese tried to use the same methods in Mozambique and Angola just before they were driven out of those countries. The settlers in Rhodesia will also fail. The hatred that the people have for Ian Smith and his illegal government

grows stronger with each action like this that Smith takes. The people are becoming more radical and more determined than ever to fight. The strength of ZANU and ZIPA is growing daily.

"The Geneva talks have not succeeded in stalling the struggle but have escalated it. We were not fooled this time. While we talk we also continue to fight. We now have over 10,000 brothers and sisters under arms in Zimbabwe, and our numbers are growing. Smith has stated that if the talks fail, and it can be blamed on the nationalists, then the U.S. has committed itself to supplying the racist Rhodesian army. This process has already begun. There has been a massive influx of U.S. recruited mercenaries. This, however, will not affect our struggle in the long run. We are determined to wage our war for National Liberation through to the end. The people of Zimbabwe will win." □

THE ZIMBABWE NEWS

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COUNTRY MUSIC SUNDAY

Spirits soared once again at the Inter-communal Survival Committee's Country Music Sunday held November 21. Great sounds from Bev Grant and "The Human Condition," "The Ship" and Ron Crick, had the overflow audience clapping and thumping in their seats. The monthly Country Music Sunday held at Fred Hampton Memorial Hall, 1222 W. Wilson, has proved to be an excellent opportunity for people in the Uptown neighborhood to come together and have a good time with their friends and neighbors.

"The Ship" started off the program with a fast-paced set of selections from their newly-released album, "Tornado." "The Ship" comes from Champagne-Urbana, Illinois but plays often in the Chicago area. The end of their set brought a thundering applause from the crowd.

Next to perform was the very talented Bev Grant and "The Human Condition," coming all the way from New York City. Their set included songs from their album "Working People Gonna Rise" as well as new material. Songs such as "Ain't Goin' to Run Away," "The Murder of Clifford Glover," and "Inez Garcia" greatly moved the audience. They combine both a musical quality as well as statements of the many experiences that face poor and oppressed people living in this country. By the heartfelt response it was clear that Bev Grant and "The Human Condition" won the hearts of their audience.

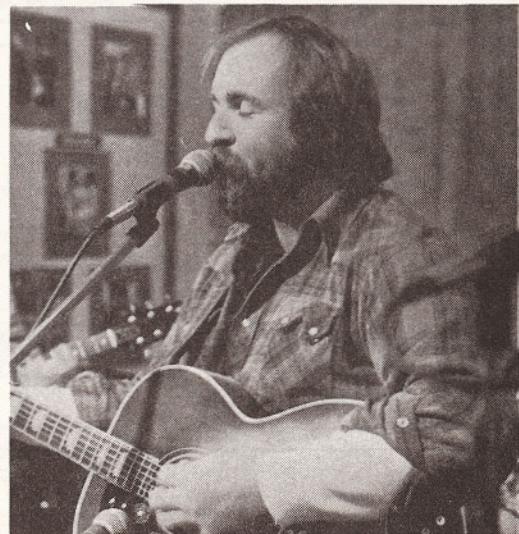
Last but not least, was a very well known Chicago entertainer, Ron Crick. With a quick humor and fine singing, Ron ended the day on a warm note.

The program also included the drawing for the Community Raffle with many lucky winners in the audience. In addition, a meal of hot dogs and potato salad rounded off the day. □



Bev Grant and "The Human Condition" (above), Ron Crick (right) and "The Ship" (below) provided lively top-notch entertainment at November's Country Music Sunday.

Special thanks to the following businesses for donating raffle prizes:
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The Illinois Chapter Black Panther Party has initiated a Martial Arts Program. Classes meet three nights a week: Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays. They begin at 6 p.m. and last until 9 p.m. The classes are held at the St. Agatha Church, 1417 S. Kedzie. The program consists of:

- A. Self-Discipline and Emotional Control
- B. History and Philosophy of the Martial Arts
- C. Free Style Sparring and Self-Defense
- D. Katas
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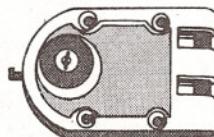
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